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THE FINANCIAL POWER OF SLAVERY. The substance of some remarks made at different

ames and places during a late tour in Ohio.

I regret that this sketch has been so long delayed, and is finally prepared under so many embarrassments -because I am sure that the thoughts thus inadequately set forth are eminently deserving the serious consideration of the American people at this time.

I come now to consider elavery as the chief source of the commercial and financial evils under which the country is groaning. I will not now dwell on the financial evils of a fluctuating policy, such as slavery is con-tinually demanding. It must be evident to the slightest observation, that all the great changes of policy, which have successfully involved in disaster each and every northern interest, have been introduced by the dictation of the Slave power.—And it is equally obvious that so long as slavery reigns by fomenting the strife of party at the North, we never shall have a settled policy. The slave holders are, at this moment, actually creating a new ferment at the North with regard to the tariff, that they may hold the balance of power and keep the North in subjection, and above all, prevent our uni-ting by constitutional means to put down the grand evil that eats out our vitals.

Slavery absorbs the available capital of the North and thus creates periodical revulsions, each one more. severe than the last.

We are all aware that it is "hard times" at presen Not an individual in the community who has not personal knowledge on this point,...What is hard times?' Why money is scarce. All agree in that, When money is scarce, oduce brings a low price, and a man cannot bor row of his neighbour to meet a pressing emergency, and every one feels embarrassed, and crip-pled, and poor, then it is "hard times." Well, it is now, and money is scarce. What has become of the money? It is well known that we have had a longer career of industry and enterprise and peace. Our people have earned a vast amount of money in the last 15 years. And by the influence of advanyears. And by the influence of advan cing religion and morals, and the glorious temperance reformation. we were saving a great deal. The temwhich used to be occasioned by strong drink.

reliance on this cause, more than any thing else, that de-ceived my mind with regard to the real state of the country. I overlooked the drain, which was silently and rapidly carrying these accumulations of industry and economy where they could never be recovered. Had the free States been subject to no losses but those of their own extravagance, (great and foolish and criminal as that was,) none, nor all of the alleged causes of our present depression could have produced this deep and protracted embarrassment.

Our Available capital has been sunk.

There is a nice question in political economy which I will not undestake to settle, for I do not profess to be learned in these matters. What becomes of lost capital? has puzzled wiser brains than mine. Some say it i sunk and annihilated; others, that it only has passed into other bands, where it may accumulate, or lie state of congestion for a while, but a change of times will set it all a going again without the annihilation of those decide who understand the course and operation of Asiastic cholera, Whether annihilated or not, it is lost to us, and, as I shall show, will never come back to those who have honestly earned it, but have now been deprived of it through the effect of

The Boston Daily Advertiser, the leading com aper of that city, had an article on the 6th of July last, om an able wiiter, who furnished a series of essays on se finances and currency of the country. The writer states that there has been a hundred millions of dollars of banking, capital sunk in this country since the year 1836, estimating what remains at current prices; but he considers the actual loss much greater, because the stocks are in fact worth much less than they are now Then there is a loss to the country of fifteen or twenty millions in irrredeemable bank notes. Then there are a hundred and fifty millions loaned to stockholders and directors, and spent in extravagance and speculation. Is it any wonder that we have hard times?

This vast amount of Capitalis lost at the South. I am not undertaking to give full and detailed infor-nation on this subject. Much of it is difficult to be come at, and much of it lies out of my ordinary track of inquiry. But ask any man of business in our cities where his capital is gone, and where his hopelessly irrecoverable debts are, and he will point to the South .-Go among the mercants or the manufacturers, and you not restricted, like the free, debt-paying States, by an old debt, nor governed at all by those strict-ideas of mercantile honor that prevail among business men, the will find one complaining of his ten thousand, and a-nother of his hundred thousand, and another of his two or five hundred thousand dollars of southern debts. He would get along very well now, if it were not for that southern debt. And behind every one of these stands another class, who have sold goods, or lent money, or given their endorsement to others that have trusted their all to the South, and now cannot pay. And behind these another class, and another, and another, until there is hardly a remote hamlet in the free States that has not been directly or indirectly drained of its available capital by the southern debt. The writer above referred to, says that the Banks of Philadel phia have twenty-five millions of dollars of 'failed notes.' Probably that is within the truth. But nearly every dollar of this is, directly or indirectly, southern debt Look at Newark. I was told, three years ago, that the people of Newark-had three millions of dollars at one time, of protested southern paper. I do not know that it is so, but I know that the pla fully impoverished, and all in consequences of southern trade—that trade which they were so eager to preserve trade—that trade which they were so eager to preserve that they would trample on law and order to put down the discussion of slavery. Look at Philadelphia, he banks suspended, and her business, for a long time brown into desolation, and all through the "southern lebt." What keeps down the price of the United States ank stock? Its southern debt. What makes it un-

nary-or break?* Its immense southern debt-debt, of amount and condition the public have little means of judging.

What Carried the Capital to be sunk at the South? It is a great help towards believing a novel truth. when we are able to see clearly that there are causes in existence, sufficient to account for the existence of the alleged fact. Let us inquire whether there are causes enough to afford a rational and satisfactory explanation of this doctrine. I do not intend to show all the ways by which the available capital of the free States has been sunk in the slave States. But if I can show that two or three of the prominent circumstances in the business of the country naturally led to such a result, and that there

were no adequate counteracting causes, I shall sufficientv establish my position.

1. The capital of the North as naturally flows to the South as water runs down hill-i, e, to fill up a vacuum below it. Eighty years ago, a great statesman, in the British Parliament, laid it down as an axiom in political economy, that planters are always in debt. The system of society in a slave holding community is such as to lead to the contraction of debt, which the nust, therefore, be wiped off by periodical bankruptcies. The ill economy of slave labor is seen in a thousand particulars, the wastefulness of the slaves is exceeded only by the extravagance of the masters, while the social rank (!) which is generally conceded to him who exercises power over his fellow-men, is a passport to credit. So long as credit lasts and times are prosperous, the slave holder is a very good paymaster, but the general indebt-edness is all the while increasing until a commercial crisis comes, to disclose the true state of things. There s, then, this difference between a slave holding and a free cammunity. When a pressure comes upon a free people, they immediately begin to curtail their expenses and increase their products, they work harder and save nore, wear the old coat, sell all they can, and buy nothing they can do without,—because they intend to pay their debts. The slave holders, on the contrary, always drive their producers, (the slaves,) to the utmost, and the time of high prices is especially the time of high ressure, and this makes the poor slave pray that cotton may be chesp. Consequently, when hard times come, the slave holder has no way to increase his products, and there is no way he can curtail the weekly peck of corn, and the yearly shirt and overalls which he expends upon his slaves. And as to his own expenses, it is of more importance to him to maintain his standing s a gentleman planter, that it is to pay the rascally shopkeepers, and, therefore, when a pressure comes, we do not see in the slave holding States any such calculaions and offorts to pay the old debt, as are found in is essentially different between people who always live on the earnings of the poor; and those who have nothing but what they have earned by their own industry. The effect is, that in our commercial revulsions, there is a general calculation that the bulk of indebtedness rom the free States will be paid, and that the bulk of their debts, if it take years of toil and self-denial; the slave holder likes to pay debts if it is convenient, but to work and save to pay an old debt enters not into his thoughts. And since slavery does not, in fact, support should furnish the means of paying the old debt. Here

ulsions, so far as slavery is concerned. 2. Now, look at the next commercial period. The in dustry and economy produced hy hard times among ree and moral people, naturally leads to an accumula tion of capital, and, then, to an extension of credit. The productive power of free industry, aided by orderly habits and light taxes, has never yet been properly appreciated. And credit is as natural a concom such a state of society as vegetation is of summer heat. Were such a community left to its own resources, its prosperity would be constant, and without any assignable limits. But, here we again find ourselves subject to the exhausting operations of slavery. "Our glorious union" makes the slave holder a fellow-countryman with us, and slavery one of the "institutions of the country." As soon, therefore, as capital begins to abound again wealth, by lessening the enormous waste of property hich used to be occasioned by strong drink. We and credit grows easy, the slave holding States naturally through the exhaustion of their capitol. Who does no see that the repetition of this periodical process is as natural as the tides, and as well explained as that water

is a history of any and every one of our commercial re

runs down hill?
The Union of the free and slave States under our government having "one constitution, one country and one destiny," naturally gives to slavery the contro of our financial interests, as water seeks its level. impoverishing tendency of slavery makes it a drain upon the capital of the North, let the financial policy of the ly subservient to the dictation of the slaveholders, I adgeneral government be what it may. But,

3. This tendency of northern capital to the South greatly increased by the existence of a "credit system."

Observe the distinction between credit and a credit sys Credit is the natural growth of confidence, and when left to itself, is given to a man chiefly on the ground of his capital, talents for business, integrity, and acilities for doing business to advantage. Diminish or increase either of these, and you lessen or extend his credit in the same proportion.

A credit system, on the other hand, is an artificial policy of the government; either through a bank or some other device, which shall either pledge the public revenues or give a special sanction of the government, s as to increase the general amount of credit beyond natural and unassisted growth. I am not now called to consider the question in the abstract, whether the credit system is ever a wise policy to be adopted by a free overnment. It may be that there are inherent evils in hat system, which will always make it cost more than it comes to, in the long run. Or it may be, that a system which, as Mr. Webster says, would give "a savor of nationality" to credit, might be permanently beneficial, in a country whose parts were governed by homogeneous institutions, and enriched throughout by the same kind of labor. Be that as it may, it is easy to show, that in a mixed country, part depending on free labor and part on slave labor, a credit system answers the mere purpose of a sluice-way, to hasten the transfer of northern capital to fill up the emptiness of the South. The greater the general amount of credit in the community, the more easily and the more extensively will the slave sections obtain credit. And as it is a settled axiom that planters will always go in debt as far as they can, we easily see that the facilities of a credit system will be used to the utmost by them. And as they are deductions of reason coincide with the results of experi-ence, in regard to the disastrous effects that must always follow from a credit system, so long as slavery remains And when we add to this consideration, the fickleness of the Slave Power, and see how often it has changed the national policy, we can compare the attempt to build up credit system in this country to nothing so much as co-partnership between two, beer-shops, one of which makes its own liquor and drinks none, and the other buys on credit and drinks beside. At length they grow tired of carrrying the beer in buckets, and it is agreed to have a conducting pipe from one vat to the other that shall keep them always on a level. This answers for a time, until, just about the time that the industriou man's stock is about to fail, the other gets drunk and knocks the bottom out. Seven times, at least, since the Federal Constitution was established, slaver has knocked the bottom out. The conclusion is, tha has knocked the bottom out. The conclusion is, in a credit system must ever prove injurious to the country as long as slavery continues. Unite with us and put an end to slavery; and we shall be prepared to talk about a credit system, and then, if the wisdom of a united people. ple shall approve of it, we can have it permanent. till then, it can neither be good nor lasting.

4. The equalizing of the exchanges has furnished a illustration of the necessary effects of an artificial sys-tem of financial relations between the free and slave states. The late United States Bank had a capital of 35 millions of dollars; a very small proportion being the property of slave holders. It also enjoyed the use of the national revenues as deposites, and received and dis-bursed all moneys of the United States. It had, more over, branches in most of the principal commercial lowns. With all these facilities, and a credit greatly over, branches in most of the principal commercial towns. With all these facilities, and a credit greatly enhanced by the financial reputation of its president, Mr. Biddle undertook to equalize the exchanges between the different sections of the country. Exchange is the price paid for the transfer of money from one place to sprid for the transfer of money from one place to sprid for the service rendered, and has a proper meaning the proper meaning the principal commercial states received an accession to its laboring population, in the course of three or four years prior to 1837, of about 100,000 souls—all devoted to agriculture. The hundred thousand people that removed from the old States of the course of three or four years prior to 1837, of about 100,000 souls—all devoted to agriculture. The hundred thousand people that removed from the old States of the North to till the fat and virgin soil of Illinois, cost for removal not exceeding one hundred dollars on an average. And even this was paid, not by Illinois, but out nother.—It is a service rendered, and has a proper mea-ure of price, as much as carrying wheat to market has. The principal elements which enter into the calculation of the proper price of exchange are the distance and difficulty of transportation, the relation of supply and demand, and the risk arising among the parties drawing and drawn upon. Exchange, if left to itself, would or-

dinarily make some special allowance for this last conitself does not furnish the means of paying, and which ty, by its extra profits on some other branch of business,

eluctant percolation, through its sands, of slave labor enforced by the lash, but the waste by evaporation and the daily consumption is greater than the flow at the fountain. Our Union as one country leads to a transer of waters to produce a level, through the natural hannels of trade, but the credit system cuts a wider and leeper sluice and hastens the result; and then slavery snocks the bottom out, and the whole is lost.

5. One effect of this false advantage which the credit system and equalizing exchanges give to the slavehol-ders, is that the North is not only drained of its own circulating capital-such as is naturally put at the hazard of trade, but is deprived of a large portion of its fixed capi tal, and even involved in a most burdensome foreign debt, for resources which have been borrowed abroad to meet the deficiences, occasioned by the irrecoverable Southern debt. So that a considerable time must elapse, before we while we work hard and live close to pay the foreign the free States. The sense of obligation to pay debts debt in which slavery has involved us. Had the free states been caught by the late revulsion, subject to no difficulties but those resulting from their own speculation and extravagance, foolish and criminal as these were, we should ere this have had all our affairs settled, and bus ess again in prosperous motion. It is the Southern Debt which hangs like a mill-stone upon our banks and the slave debt will be lost. The free expect to pay our individual merchants and manufacturers, and n man can as yet foresee the end.

> 6. The equalizing of exchanges is doubtless one of the rincipal causes of the delusion under which our men of usiness have labored in regard to the stability and real value of Southern trade. Men of business found that they could get their paper cashed, or collect, receive and transmit funds, at the South, in Alabama or Mississippi, at as low a rate as in Maine or Ohio; and as such men are little accustomed to look deeply into the causes of things, it is not strange that they should conclude that a southern trade should be relied on, for the long run, as being as stable and secure as trade with northern custo mers. The great "regulator" assumed it to be so, and why should they not follow? But a southern trade, so long as it remains good, is always a great deal more profitable than the northern trade, because slavehold so liberal, they never stand about prices; they never haggle for the half cent; they have a great many other things to attend to when they come to the North, besides chal ring for prices like the mere yankee; they must go to the theatres, and visit the Falls and the Springs, attend the races, &c., and so they tell the jobber to make up a good bill to such an amount, at his discretion, for which the southerner used to give his note at nine or twelve months, and the United States' Bank would cash it for a small per centage. This was such a delightful way to look at him. But the day of reckoning came, the northern notes at four and six months, are generally paid to the uttermost farthing, although with some delay, while the southern debt hangs between the bank and the

7. Should it be objected, that the policy of the present mit the fact. There cannot be a doubt that the anticredit policy has been adopted at southern dictation, for the benefit of slavery. Senator Walker, of Missis has laboriously demonstrated the advantage which the planters would realize by reducing the price of northern abor, so that they could buy cheap, while they thought the price of cotton would keep up, because the mart was on the other side of the Atlantic. But, fortunately, sin is always unlucky, and just as this notable scheme wa on the point of consummation, the price of cotton went down too, and fell lower, in proportion, than the price of labor, so that, instead of controlling the trade of the world, as they boasted they should, they are broken own, helpless, and obliged to beg a market at any rate And, now, we see the whole South turning around, with one consent, for Harrison and the credit system. The slaveholders find that they cannot get along but as they can obtain credit, and so they are in favor of some new policy of "getting-in-debt made easy."

But if, contrary to all present appearances, the Whigs ould fail of obtaining power, there can be no doubt that the slaveholders will contrive some other way to gain an advantage. They will make the independent sury serve their turn; and why should they not ? Let it be remembered, that if the national treasures are placed in banks, slavery governs the banks; and if they are placed in government chests, slavery keeps the key! a most enlightened and honest statesman once said, Why should we dispute about the best way to prevent the union of purse and sword in the hands of the Presi dent, while slavery grasps both purse and sword and the president too .

8. The great drain of northern capital to the South, to supply the ordinary defalcations of slavery, has been en hanced by the demands of the Domestic Slave Trade.

The extent of this trade in human souls cannot b fully ascertained until Congress shall prepare to exercise its constitutional powers by instituting a legal inquiry and requiring a return. Some idea of the whole may be formed, however, from a statement made by a man of business purposes, in the U. States Gazette. a leading commercial paper of Philadelphia, Feb. 1, 1840. The that upwards of forty thousand slaves were imported from the North into the single State of Mississippi, during the year 1836 alone; that in three years the slaves of that State increased 100,000, and that the debt incurred by the planters in those three years for slaves alone was ninety millions of dollars, the greater part secured by mortgage on the plantations and negroes This trade was carried on by the aid of northern capital Northern banks and brokers were involved, the U. Bank was involved, numerous banks were started in the South-west on northern capital, the States themselves ontracted loans to a vast amount to aid these banks, the dividends were astonishingly large, every body wanted stock in the Vicksburg, Grand Gulf, Brandon and other S. W. Banks, never was trade so vast and so profitable until the bubble burst, and all that capital is gone, sunk irrecoverable. The South has nothing to show for it.-Whether the State stocks will ever be paid, will be known in a few years. The bank stock is gone.

9. If any person should still be incredulous as to the mercial embarrassments, let him look at this domestic slave-trade in another light, and he will see that its demands are enormous, while its results present nothing but loss. Compare, for instance, two States in which there about the same time, by the removal of the Indians and other causes—Illinois and Mississippi. Each of these States received an accession to its laboring population, in of their own former earnings. I will leave out of view

dinarily make some special allowance for this last consideration in the case of a glave holding community, because all experience shows that there is a much greater risk in doing business with slave holders. But the Bank, in equalizing exchanges, entirely disregarded this consideration, which is a part of the real expenses of the business, as much as the canal tolls are a part of the expenses of forwarding wheat. It follows, that the Bank must either make up this item out of the community, by its extra profits on some other branch of business, or it must make up the deficit out of its capital. In which way the Bank has, in fact, made it, whether out of its capital or its other profits, the stock-holders will probably know—when they get their capital back!

The effect of the credit system in producing the level between the two pools more speedily than could be done through the natural channels, is one of the most instructive subjects of study for our financiers and political economists. One pool is fed by the perennial spring of free labor; the other is trying to fill by, the slow and reluctant percolation, through its sands, of slave labor. Look now at Mississippi. Her hundred thousand lathes, or tools, or carriages-all was httad boid for at the dearest rate, and all to be seried on abroad. And when it was all had nothing to show for it, that was available "union," the "compromises of the constitution," the de-usive dreams of "southern trade," and the maddening war cry of "amalgamation," blinded the men of the North furnish first all their own surplus capital, and, then, all they could borrow on either side of the ocean; but, all would not suffice to meet such a drain—4to fill such nottomless gulf, and all broke together!

10. To this result, the old United States Bank con ributed all it could. The pet-bank system, and the en-ouragement given by Gen. Jackson and his friends to the formation of numerous State Banks, with vast capi-tals, (—all borrowed of course, at the North—) swelled the tide still wider and deeper. The distribution of the surplus revenue sent on another surge. In what way the sub-treasury system has helped, I do not exactly see, though from the eagerness of the S. W. representatives in its favor and the general sevility of the adm party, I have no doubt it was largely calculated upon for this purpose. Southern trade, politics, prejudice, every thing favored, and the wealth of the North was drained dry and poured along these various channels, into the deep gulf which slavery has dug—and which has no bottom. It realized the prophetic description of those God-cursed fools who earned money to put into a bag with holes. That is where our northern capital went, and every remote hamlet in the free States is the poorer for it. It is gone—and gone forever. Mr. Van Buren's Inde pendent Treasury, with nothing in it, cannot bring it back. General Harrison, with his Credit System, what ever it may be, cannot bring back that lost wealth, which slavery has squandered. Neither a northern man with southern principles, nor one with all sorts of principles, [on the subject of slavery] can restore our lost capital.— Free industry, enterprise and economy can go to work and produce it again, and they doubtless will do it. But so long as slavery governs the public policy, the slavehol-ders will again and again find means to transfer these accumulations of free labor to supply the constant defi-ciences of their own miserable system.

erance of the free industry of the North from this insouthern trade. But this the abolitionists have been do-ing for five years, and yet no one has heeded it. Not- of business at the mines, which

once the organ and index of public sentiment in the tra-ding classes, are as dumb as ever on the subject of South-ern Trade. Which of them has developed, with any degree of fairness, the prosperity of trade which has grown out of Emancipation in the West Indies? How few have even published the facts in regard to the inebtedness of the State of Mississippi for slaves. And where is one that has traced the irretrievable bankruptcy of the South West to its true cause? The New Whig, in the hands of one of the most talented editors in the Union, ventured to make a few comments on the Mississippi article last winter, and in a month the editor was driven from his post, and the paper crushed, by the party said so often to be "most favorable to liberty," and certainly embracing a large share of the commercial and manufacturing interest,

As I was passing through Newark last winter, on m return from the annual meeting of the New Jersey A. S. Society, at Trenton, I called on my friend, the editor of the Newark Daily Advertiser, a gentleman deserving of the high respect he enjoys, as a man, a scholar and an editor—the organ of the trading interest of Newark. It happened that I had in my hand a resolution adopted by the Society, giving a brief summary of the Slave power according to the Federal Ratio, which I showed him, and also a copy of the Philadelphia article respecting the slave debt of Mississippi. He was greatly struck with them both, begged a copy of the resolution, which I transcribed at considerable personal inconvenience, on his promise to print it, and said the other was a subject of great importance to the people of Newark, as they had immense debts in Mississippi, and he should copy it without delay. Well, the piece on the Federal Ratio was never published, and the Mississippi article not until a week or two had elapsed in the Emancipator, thence copied into the Evangelist, and then published in the Com-mercial Advertiser and Journal of Commerce. This well illustrates the probability there is that more information respecting the commercial influences of slavery is likely to keep our commercial community from being again caught by the snare of southern trade.

One reason is, that both commerce and slavery are s intimately mixed up with politics, and hence the politi-cal influence tends to keep up the commercial delusion.— We shall never get the commercial community to read or to think on the subject, until the question can be made to present itself at the ballot box, and the opposers of slavery become the arbiters of destiny to politic rants. This is one reason why we must have—

In the second place, a direct resistance to the domination of the Slave Power. Mere complaining its injustice will not answer. The North has always complained of the slave representation which gives to the slavocracy this undue advantage:—and always yielded implicitly to the demands arising from it. Senator Davis, years ago, complained that slavery dictated all na-tional appointments; and then Senator Davis yields his support to a party and a Presidential ticket, as thoroughly devoted to slavery as any that was ever presented to the people. Mr. John Quincy Adams complained that, in speaking on slavery, he had to address a Speaker who was a slaveholder; and next time he was called to vote for Speaker, voted for John Bell, and then for Hunter,

Neither will bold denunciation serve the purpo here was a time when the slaveholders shrunk from the bold denunciations which were thrown out against their system, by Adams, Slade and others. But since holders dictate, little do they care for denunciations.—
"Let them harangue, if it will gratify them, and keep them in the ranks when they come to vote!"

The resistance must come to the ballot box. There where we have to meet slavery, face to face. Nearly wenty years ago, an intelligent friend told me that the real secret of the southern movements in politics was to keep off the question of slavery. The slaveholders have succeeded to far—they will probably succeed once more, at the present election; but let us take the regular means to bring our principles to the ballot box this year, and they never will stave it off again. Before another term comes round, the whole nation will see that the great question is, and long has been, whether the Federal Government shall be administered for the good of the whole and the preservation of liberty, or for the good of a hand-ful of slaveholders and the strengthening of slavery. FRIEMEN OF THE NORTH-WEAT 18 YOUR DECREE!

The following excellent article from the Genius of Liberty furnishes another revelation of the all-grasping, never-slumbering ambition of the Slave Power. It is worthy an attentive

"WISCONSIN.—We have copied from the Philanthro-pist the communication of Mr. DYER, complaining of the instrusions of the slavocracy into that territory.

SLAVE POWER IN WISCONSIN.

From the earliest settlement of the north-weste ountry, the Slave Power has held and exercised controlling influence over that vast region, especially that part of it bordering on the Mississippi and its tributalies. The best means of access to it being from the South, its first settlers and Indian traders approached from that direction; and this circumstance has given to a considovision for all this swelling population; she erable portion of the inhabitats of the country a charac ter and tinge, which it will require many years to eradi cate or change. Those Indian traders being generally men of easy viitue, adopted, on their arrival in the In dian country, the system and practice of crawfordizing as they had, before they left Kentucky and other slavenolding States, been in the habit of johnsonizing.

Previously to the year 1829, there were no white in habitants in the country not engaged in the Indian trade excepting a few at Prairie du Chien, and the places where the towns of Galena and Dubuque now stand; at which the mining of lead ore and smelting had been commenced on a small scale. Among the latter, was the late Dr. Samuel C. Muir, of Galena, a native of Virginia and a very intelligent and accomplished man, who for some domestic misfortune, it was said, had exiled him

self from civilized society.

About this period, a mining expedition was undertaken by Col. James Johnson, of Kentucky, a brother of the late Vice President, who ascended the river in a keel boat from St. Louis, with the implements and hands necessary to the prosecution of the business. He landed at the head of navigation on Fever river, (now Galena,) and commenced operations. During the season he was there, an expedition was fitted out from Ed-wardsville, consisting of eight men on horse-back, with pack-horses for the conveyance of provisions. Their object was to explore the country in search of lead ore, with a view, if successful, to the commencement of the lead business. They soon, however, returned, disap-pointed and disheartened; and reported that the rapid fortunes said to await those who ventured into that wilderness, were all illusive; that Col. Johnson occupied the only spot in the country, capable of producing lead, and that was not worth much. One of the eight men composing this expedition, was Ebenezer Brigham. Esq. who several years afterwards returned to the mining country, and settled at the Blue Mound, where he proved to be one of the most fortunate adventurers in that region. He is now, or was lately, a member of the

Legislative Council of the Territory.

Col. Johnson descended the Mississippi in the fall of the same year that he ascended, with what lead he he had been enabled to make. He was dissatisfied with the avails of his labor, and did not again renew the busi-

From this time but little was heard from the lead

mines, or of mining, until about the year 1826, when, tolerable burthen, of supporting slavery and enduring these perilous revulsions and bankruptcies. One is, to develope the true nature of slavery, as an element of our domestic fiscal economy, so that our merchants and man-ufacturers will understand the danger of carrying on a dollars, to one dollar and twenty-five cents per hundred

York, of Newark of Councercut, of Rhode Island and Boston, are as blied and leaf on the subject of slavery, and as decidedly opposed to Anti-slavery meetings and agitations, as they were in the palmy days of 1835.—
You cannot get them to take any Anti-slavery newspaper. The commercial and political papers, which are at once the organ and inlex of public sentiment in the traditions of the subject of South. appointed, and several sub-agents stationed at different points in the district, to collect this ten per cent. rent; at the same time, for all legitimate purposes, one agent and clerk could as well have done the business.

These superintendents and agents, by their rules and regulations, or their practice under them, seemed to hold the destiny of the individual miners, in their hands; and they, so far as the interests of the administration were concerned, controlled the political action of that section

of the country.
Such, under a slavocratic influence, was the comm cement of the settlement of the northwestern corner of this State, and the western counties in the Territory of

It would seem that the officers of a northern Territory destined to be free, or a due portion of them, would be selected from the citizens of the northern or free States But such has not been the case in regard to the Territo ries of Michigan and Wisconsin, during the last eight o-ten years. In the former a youth of Kentucky was ap-pointed Secretary, the second territorial office, and af-terwards promoted to the gubernatorial chair. This man was a nephew of Postmaster General Barry, a Kentucki-an. John Norvell, a Kentucky editor and printer, and a protege of the said Mr. Barry, was appointed Postmaster at Detroit. Some old Indian traders at the latter place were also emigrants from Kentucky. These, with the Governor and Postmaster, had an influence in the Territory sufficient to secure it to the Slave Power on its becoming a State. Mr. Norvell was one of the first pair of Senators sent to Congress from the State, where he showed his fidelity by lending his aid, on all occasions presented, to gag the mouths of northern freemen and at the session just closed, voted to exclude persons of color from the benefit of the pre-emption bill which passed the Senate. He is now superseded by Mr. Woodbridge, who, it is hoped, will represent the rights and interests of Michigan, and not those of Kentucky or

On the formation of Wisconsin into a separate Territory, the Slave Power was watchful of its prerogative; and the Governor, Secretary, and Chief Justice were selected accordingly from the South.

Such being the facts and circumstances, Mr. Dyer will, we think, cease to feel surprised at the state of things which he describes. If the people of Wisconsin do not intend to submit peaceably to the slavocracy, they cannot begin too early to resist it. If they would banish slavery or or prevent its entrance, let them organize anti-slavery societies, and act in concert. The friends of freedom, we must presume, can out-vote the friends of slavery in that Territory; and the people have the privi-lege of electing their own Legislature.—If, then, they continue to be run over by the few slavocrate now scat-tered among them, they can blame none but themselves

> For the Philanthropist PRAYER.

"Who will pray for the slave?' We have agents to speak for the slave, but who shall write for the slave-but who shall pray for him? We have societies, and multiplying hosts to labor for the slave-but who shall pray for him? We have ministers-a few of them, thank God. who dare to preach for the slave-but who shall pray for him? We have statesmen, here and there one, who pleads for the slave-but who

shall pray for him? My heart rejoiced, when I saw the article from our esteemed friend Dr. Brisbane, tee be appointed to forward to the next meeting recommending a state anti-slavery prayer names for officers, for this society the ensuing meeting. I said surely abolitionists will respond the usuall a holy convention to pray for Resolved, That a committee be appointed to pond, "let us call a holy convention to pray for the slave. Ave and for the slave-holder too." the most happy results. If our oppressed Society, and report to next meeting. brethren are ever delivered it must be by the Same hand that led forth the children of Israel meet on the 7th day, the 13th of this month, at from their bondage. Let us remember, "thus saith the Lord God, I will yet for this be in-

the hearts of abolitionists. Again, it would alarm the oppressor. The poet says, "Satan trembles when he sees, the weakest saint upon his knees." Would not slave-holding tremble to see five hundred Ohio abolitionists on their knees pleading for the slave? It is said of Mary, Queen Scotts, that she feared the prayers of JOHN KNOX, more than she feared the power of all her enemies. Are there no men in Ohio whose prayers shall make Southern oppressors tremble? County anti-slavery prayer meetings have been held in N. Y. with the happiest effects. I think I speak the language of many here when-say, let us have county and state

prayer meetings to pray for the slave and the

A. D. BARBER.

For the Philanthropist. A HORRIBLE OUTRAGE.

On the last evening of March, a cruel outage was committed at Ripley on the person of a colored man. A poor old widow woman short time since procured several of her white riends to become her security for five hundred dollars, which she borrowed to purchase her daughter's husband out of Slavery. The purchase was made, and the man with his wife and children came to Ripley, where the mother resided, in order to help her make the five hundred dollars she had borrowed. The man hired himself to a respectable citizen of Ripley. Two fellows, of the baser sort, of which Ripley, notwithstanding its good character, has a few, were moved with envy at seeing a colored man doing well, and laid a plot to destroy him. They agreed between themselves that in passing him, one would push the other against him, and thus make an occasion of beating him. They were overheard making the plot. They carried it into execution, and one of them threw a brickbat, and knocked the colored man down, and then took one in his hand and beat him on the head with it in a most shocking manner. His skull is broken, and his head is cruelly mangled. In this condition he was borne home, to his hopeless wife and children and widowed mother-in-law who had pledged more than her all to liberate him from bondage. The colored man sustains as good a character as any other man. There is reason to believe that he is truly a christian. All this cruel treatment he endured because he has a black skin. He gave the vile wretches no cause of offence,-he never did them the least injury. It is hoped that he will recover, but it is yet uncertain. He has in a high degree the sympathy of the citizens in general and due efforts have been made to redress the injury done him, so far as it can be

done by legal process, but the wretch who perpetrated the crime has no property, and, of lent among many of the better class of society and they are but a looking glass in which many

respectable people may see a picture of their own hearts.

A Citizen of Ripley. For the Philanthropist.

DOINGS IN IOWA. At a meeting of the citizens of Salem and ricinity, held according to previous notice, in Friends' Meeting House, on the 6th of 2nd nonth, 1841, for the purpose of organizing an Anti-slavery Society, on motion, Stephen Hall was appionted President, and Aaron Street, jr., Secretary. After a short address by the President, explaining the objects of the meeting, the following resolutions were offered and adopted, the first with one dissenting vote, the second by

unanimous vote. 1st. Resolved, That existing circumstances, equire the establishment of an Anti-slavery Society, in this place.

2d. That slavery as it exists in these United States, is a crying sin, and an outrage upon every principle of humanity; and that, therefore. its universal and immediate abolition, ought to call forth the energetic action of every true friends of the Christian religion, and lover of his species.

The following Constitution was then offered. ead and adopted by a unanimous vote.

PREAMBLE.

Whereas, the Declaration of American Indeendence asserts that "it is a self-evident truth, hat all men are created equal, and that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienible rights, that among these are life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness;" and we believe that this political axiom is based upon the Holy Scriptures, which declare that "God hath made of one blood all nations of men for to dwell upon all the face of the earth,"-and which require "all mankind to love their neighbors as themselves,"-and as nearly three millions of the people of this country are held in cruel bondage by their fellow-countrymen,and as the practice of buying and selling hu-man beings prevails to an alarming extent, and as every man, without respect to color, is entitled to equality of rights, on the soil of his birth and residence,—and as the prejudice against color, which exists in this country, is sinful in the sight of God, and should be immediately repented of; we owe it to the oppressed, to the oppressors, to our country, to the world, and to our Creator, to do all that is in our power, by lawful means, to bring about the extinction of slavery. We do hereby agree, pray for him? We have editors and others to with a prayerful reliance on Divine aid, to form ourselves into a united body, to labor in the ability which God giveth, for the repeal of the oppressive laws of our country, and for the final overthrow of slavery in all its branches and beaings; and to be governed by the following

CONSTITUTION. [Constitution as Usual.]

The signature of 23 persons were then obained. It was then Resolved, That a commit-

inquire whether the Salem Anti-slavery Library Such a meeting I believe would be attended by can be procured to be under the control of this

quired of by the house of Israel to do it for journment the meeting convened with Stephen them." I think such a meeting would unite Hall in the chair. The constitution was then

read, and received an addition of seven signers. The committee to produce to this meeting names for officers, proposed the following, who were all elected, to wit: Stephen Hall, President; Samuel Maddock, Vice President; Aaron Street, jr., Recording Secretary; John H. Fisher, Corresponding Secretary; Timothy Weddifield, Treasurer; Samuel Kellum, Matthew Almond, John Lewellin, Franklin Street, Phoebe Pidgeon, Hannah D. Maxwell, and Anna Kellum, Executive Committee.

The committee to inquire about the Library &c., not being prepared to give a full report, are continued to the care of the subject, & to report to the next meeting. The following resolution was then offered and adopted, and nine dollars raised accordingly.

Resolved, That this meeting raise by free subthe followed named periodicals, for gratuitous circulation, to wit: the Philanthropist of Cincinnati, the Protectionist and Free Labor Advocate of New Garden, Ia., the Pennsylvania free labor can accomplish. Freeman of Philadelphia, and the Emancipator of New York.

The subject of abolitionists giving a preference to free labor products, over those of slave labor, was introduced by reading an extract from the Annual Report to the American Free Produce Association, and the subject was recommended to the attention of the Executive Committee. The following resolutions were then offered and adopted.

1st. Resolved, That the meetings of this Society shall be open to free discussion upon the subject of slavery, abolition, and colonization in their various bearings, and that objections be solicited, and may be presented to any meeting of the Society in writing, when the objector will appear to sustain them.

2nd. Resolved, That regular meetings of this Society be convened on the 2d 9th day in each month, 11 o'clock, A. M., and public notice be given thereof by the Secretary.

3d. Resolved, That this Society adopt the motto of Thomas Clarkson, that is, never to return railing for railing.

4th. Resolved, That the Secretary be directed to forward the proceedings of this meeting with the Constitution of this Society, to the editors of the different periodicals that we propose taking for gratuitous circulation, and to the Editor of the Hawk eye of Burlington for publica tion, and at the same time send for said period

On motion, the meeting then adjourned to meet in future according to the resolution on that subject.

STEPHEN HALL, Pres. AARON STREET, jr., Sec.

THE PHILANTHROPIST.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI, Wednesday Morning, April 21, 1841.

CONVENTION IN THIS COUNTY.

We hope our friends in the city and county are looking forward to the Convention at Mt. Pleasant, in this county. It will be held three weeks from to-day. Abolitionists from neighboring counties are invited to attend. Several of our friends in Clinton have re-

among the speakers who have engaged to attend, we may mention, Messrs. Blanchard, Channing, Thomas and Morris Let every anti-slavery man in the county,

make arrangements so as to be able to leave his business for at least one day-for depend upon it, we shall have a grand meeting. The city of course will send up its delegates in crowds.

DR. BRISBANE.

Dr. Brisbane is now on a tour in the East so liciting funds to enable his people to complete their new church. We wish him abundant success. When the Doctor's church shall be finished, that and Mr. Blanchard's will be the only churches open to the discussion of slavery in the city of Cincinnati. This information, we doubt not, will open to him both the hearts and purses of our Eastern friends.

OUR ANNIVERSARY. Six weeks from to-day will be held our State Anniversary. We would keep this important meeting before the minds of Abolitionists. When we tell them, that the question will be distinctly presented to them-"Shall the state organization be maintained or not? we say enough to bring out every man and woman who has any soul in our enterprise, and can possibly leave home.

The Executive Committee would be exceedingly happy to devote their services, as heretofore, without money or price, to the urtherance of the cause, but without the means, they can'do nothing.

It will be, we predict, a decisive meetinglet all attend who can. We would respectfully request those editors who have published our noto continue it from time to time till the Anniversary; and it would be gratifying, if all the anti-slavery papers, would use strong efforts to prevail on abolitionists to turn out largely.

AMISTAD CAPTIVES.

We had intended to publish Lewis Tappen's account of the troubles encountered in the at tempt to procure the liberation of the girls of the Amistad captives, whom the jailor wished to detain in his own service; but we have no room. Suffice it to say, that the attempt succeeded .-Pro-slavery is no match for the patience, resolution and tact of Lewis Tappan.

INDEPENDENT ABOLITION.

Independent abolition is gaining ground in the East. In most of the states they are busy holding conventions. Last fall in New Hampshire there were but 111 votes on the liberty ticket. During the last election, there were

What are abolitionists in Ohio doing? will they not begin to hold their conventions, and rally their forces? New York is going ahead nobly. What have we gained in Ohio? what disgraceful statute has been repealed? Shall we have another legislature like the last? In this county, we propose holding a political antislavery convention some time in June. When shall the state convention be held? Come friends, let us not only think about acting, but

ANTI-SLAVERY MEETINGS ..

Last week, on Tuesday, Wednesday and Thursday evenings, we had the pleasure of lis ening to addresses in Mr. Blanchard's church, from Mr. Thomas of Hamilton. His great topic was the degeneracy of both church and state on the subject of slavery. It was handled in a masterly manner and with great spirit.

Thursday evening was shared between Mr. Thomas and Mr. Channing, the latter of whom Potatoer gave us an interesting view of the comparative effects of slave-labor and free labor he pros-perity of the country, and spoke eloquently on the duties of the American citizens in relation to elayery. We are under many obligations to Mr. Thomas; we wish he could be prevailed on to take an agency for the society.

SLAVE STATES AND FREE STATES.

The following abstract of the Agricultural Statistics of the United States is taken from the Phil- Cotton, adelphia American. In a note the American remarks that the aggregate of the statistics of Michi- Sugar, gan is not yet prepared. Fortunately, we are able to supply the deficiency, having Horses, Mules in our possession the returns from that state. We have also taken the liberty of alering the Neat Cattle scription funds to procure one copy of each of arrangement of the states, so as to have all the free ones follow each other, for the sake of a more easy comparison with the slave states. The table is exceedingly interesting and important, and we advise the reader to lay it up for future use. Our own state gely, and is a noble illustration of what a rich soil, fine climate, and the untrammeled energies of

| | | | | 100 | | | THE RESERVE | | COMPILED E | M THE RETU | RNS OF THE | COMPILED EDM THE RETURNS OF THE MARSHALS FOR TAKING THE SIXTH CENSUS | OR TAKING T | HE SIXTH CEN | sus. | | | | | | | 2000 | | |
|-------------------------|------------|-----------|----------------------|------------|--------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------|------------|------------|------------|--|-------------------|--------------|-------------|------------|---------------------|----------------|------------------|----------------------|---------------|---|-------------|--|
| STATES | Bushels | Bushels | Bushels of INDIAN | Bushels | Bushelsof BUCK- | Bushels | Bushels of POTA- | HORSES | 1 | SHEEP. | SWINE. | Pounds | Vulue of POUL- | Thus of | 4 | Pounds of | Pounds of COTTON | Pounds of SILK | Pounds of SUGAR. | Value of products of | Value of pro- | Gallons of WINE | Value of | Bla. brrcu |
| TAMES TAMES. | WHEAT | MIE. | COMIN | OALS. | THE ALL | DAMEET. | 1010 | mondo. | - C | | | | | | | 10000 | Bannered | - COOOL | made. | TAINT | ONCHAND | made. | produced. | TAR, ROSL |
| Maine* | 848,166 | 137,941 | 950,528 | 1,076,409 | 51,543 | 355,161 | 10,392,380 | 59,208 | 327,255 | 649,264 | 117,386 | 1,465,551 | \$123,171 | 691058 | 38 | | | | 0 | \$1,493,718 | \$148,249 | 2,236 | \$1,808.683 | |
| New Hampshire* | 442,954 | 395,530 | 1,252,572 | 1,198,989 | 115,463 | 121,400 | 6,234,901 | 39,850 | 261,088 | 666,891 | 120,167 | 1,260,988 | 97,862 | 496647 | 53,040 | 115 | | 406 | | 1,585,955 | 220,056 | 94 | 401,358 | |
| Vermont* | 652,293 | 447,318 | 1,047,601 | 2,342,497 | 158,509 | 55,685 | 8,206,784 | 60,274 | 350,106 | 378 226 | 143.021 | 1.055.591 | 540 295 | 560425 | 99 199 | 64 055 | | 4,233 | 4 | 4,892,097 | 1,109,387 | 100 | 366.146 | 1900 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 1000 |
| Massachusetts | 108,9235 | 041,900 | 1,809,399 | 1,899,530 | 87,010 | 100,419 | 0,000,002 | 02,404 | 26700 | 90 146 | 29 669 | 173 630 | 61 409 | 62417 | 11, 202 | 00,000 | | 3,141 | 0/9, | 2,2/3,219 | 389,177 | 1,905 | 476,845 | |
| Connecticut | 880,88 | 736 965 | 1 469 538 | 169,925 | 2,979 | 63,790 | 3414 997 | 34 751 | 233 969 | 406.985 | 132,222 | 893,675 | 176.659 | 426160 | lb. 147.841 | 471.657 | | 17.388 | 51 764 | 218,922 | 82,098 | 745 | 44,455 | 1 |
| New Vork | 11 253 507 | 9 084 013 | 10 195 149 | 90 798 798 | 9 044 939 | 9 498 170 | 30,000,508 | 476 115 | 2 642 438 | 5.381.225 | 2.116.953 | 4.012.144 | 2.373.0293 | _ | | 6.567 | | 21034 | 10 | 10 407 099 | 1 700 057 | 0,240 | 147,831 | BATTER HE |
| New Jersey | 774.023 | 1.636.576 | 4.311.381 | 3.096.516 | 866.970 | 12.601 | 2.074.118 | 69.769 | 219,548 | 218,555 | 259,051 | 396,573 | 412,487 | 326496 | 33,710 | 1,922 | | 1,966 | | 1.315.676 | 562 869 | 9416 | 907 950 | 200 |
| Pennsylvania | 13,029,756 | 6,293,447 | 13,696,619 | 18,053,477 | 1,971,928 | 178,100 | 8,626,923 | 338,565 | 1,146,418 | 3,396,431 | 1,450,531 | 3,076,783 | 1,033,172 | 1,199,963 | 170,760 | 350,861 | 5. | 278,939 | | 2,271,420 | 554,657 | 19.182 | 566.607 | 1.80 |
| Ohio (a) | 16,214,260 | 801,943 | 33,954,162 | 19,993,624 | 681,335 | 207,590 | 5,600,566 | 407,404 | 1,186,204 | 1,964,957 | 2,084,268 | 3,650,970 | 730,720 | 1,024,803 | 252,520 | 6,023,309 | | 4,316 | 6,909,257 | 1,701,602 | 461,191 | 161,844 | 300,242 | 43 |
| Indiana | 1,154,256 | 127,586 | 28,008,051 | 5,875,449 | 49,681 | 25,778 | 1,548,190 | 243,767 | 614,489 | 673,952 | 1,080,001 | 1,202,209 | 393,228 | 191,158 | 97,657 | 1,821,406 | 180 | 370 | uiS. | 751,441 | 90,324 | 3,495 | 213,471 | 12 |
| Hillinois | 2,740,380 | 95,965 | 22,116,627 | 4,55%,507 | 63,950 | 64,455 | 1,956,587 | 195,186 | 004,093 | 89 934 | 342 920 | 169 129 | 76 218 | 111005 | 020,020 | 410,706 | 199,989 | 1,171 | | 433,873 | 118,638 | 471 | 198,070 | 市的 |
| Wienigans | 1,899,283 | 31,080 | 2,210,181 | 3,717,177. | 89,184 | C+0,101 | 2,001,339 | 20,141 | 110,120 | Cojecz | Oscalesco | 200,200 | 010,010 | 11,000 | ** | War'r | | AOT | | 718,901 | 16,658 | 100 | 455,727 | 3,62 |
| Iowa Territory | 154.737 | 3.787 | 1.326.241 | 216,385 | 6.217 | 729 | 234.063 | 10.801 | 37,44 | 15,354. | 104,891 | 23,028 | 17,101 | 17,953 | 313 | 12,676 | | | 41.450 | 23.609 | 50 | | 50,305 | |
| (a) Shelby county since | - | | | | | | | | | 10110 | 1001 | 17 | | | | 1 | | - | | 10 | 100 | 1000 | | 100 |
| received | 78,691 | 5,498 | 253,422 | 130,010 | 1,795 | 562 | 29,218 | 3,637 | 10,50 | 20,143 | 74 999 | 10,874 | 4,211 | 1,508 | 2001 | | | | 79,831 | 3,532 | W 11 1 | 世 一日 一日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 | 3,277 | |
| Delaware | 215,165 | 33,560 | 2,099,361 | 937,405 | 11,299 | 5,260 | 200,712 | 14,421 | 54,88 | 961 909 | 491 590 | 500 400 | 919 150 | 21,880 | 6024 | 272 | 347 | 1,442 | | 232,446 | 25,914 | 529 | 5,562 | 1 |
| Virginia | 10.066.890 | 1.397.170 | 34.646.696 | 13.297.551 | 241.643 | 14.620 | 2.873.470 | 243.173 | 1.008.31 | 1,280,736 | 1,916,230 | 2,672,044 | 752,467 | 288,740 | 92,123 | 14,157,841 | 10.767.451 | 3.188 | 1.530.541 | 1 454 861 | 668 091 | 7,622 | 230,985 | |
| North Carolinat | | | | | | | .,,, | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | - Colone | 2000 | *11.01C | 0,20 |
| South Carolina | 705,925 | 44,530 | 14,721,785 | 1,446,158 | 72 | 3,967 | 2,697,713 | 130,826 | 573,84 | 232,664 | 888,513 | 289,202 | 590,594 | 20,008 | 35 | 51,518 | 148,907,880 | 2,210 | 30,000 | 577,849 | 52,276 | 643 | 504.884 | 73 |
| Georgia | 1,732,956 | 69,851 | 17,329,797 | 1,290,048 | 269 | 13,345 | 1,184,386 | 134,748 | 755,06 | 204,947 | 1,288,314 | 363,340 | 473,158 | 9,264 | 1,787 | 164,551 | 134,322,755 | 3,208 | 231,140 | 552,805 | 135,446 | 6,319 | 106,066 | 15 |
| Tennessee | 4.547.273 | 297.033 | 42.467.349 | 6.770.116 | 6.187 | 4.758 | 2.373.034 | 327.526 | 777.39 | 748,459 | 2,795,630 | 1,029,526 | 581,531 | 30,512 | 45,053 | 26,542,448 | 128,250,308 | 1.163 | 251.745 | 930.603 | 366 767 | a Reg | 20000 | |
| Louisiana | 105 | 1.812 | 5,900,473 | 110,013 | | | 845,935 | 99,067 | 348,70 | 100,056 | 344,685 | 49,524 | 273,314 | 36,308 | | 120,174 | 87,640,185 | 317 | 249,937,720 | 150.818 | 11.869 | 2 884 | 111 405 | 10.09 |
| Alabama | 746,106 | 36,632 | 18,680,663 | 1,427,992 | 52 | 6,682 | 1,560,700 | 128,515 | 607,58 | 144,372 | 701,160 | 173,400 | 829,220 | 18,933 | 5 | 214,307 | 240,379,669 | 1,351 | 10,135 | 197,442 | 33,161 | 11.253 | 299 828 | 19 |
| Mississippi · | 196,576 | 15,642 | 13,161,231 | 598,604 | 61 | 1,544 | 1,538,628 | 109,227 | 623,15 | 128,376 | 1 079 919 | 185,839 | 369,481 | 171 | 16 | 83,451 | 289,338,818 | 85 | 70 | 389,177 | 41,119 | 100 | 152,094 | 2,24 |
| Missouri | 946,077 | 63,185 | 15,591,432 | 1,937,573 | 16,347 | 9,771 | 684,491 | 157,578 | 367,62 | 41 877 | 393,004 | 63 034 | 230,283 | 44,870 | 20,071 | 8,450,727 | 360,338 | 70 | 252,560 | 69,230 | 76,305 | 2020 | 68,150 | 35 |
| Arkansas | 112,200 | 5,925 | 3,931,149 | 167,452 | 88 | 85 | 290,887 | 39,085 | 135,5% | *1,011 | 200,000 | 20,00 | 93,548 | 6/6 | 1,039 | 143,889 | 23,887,192 | 90 | 2,535 | 34,577 | 7,454 | | 161,685 | 2.7 |
| District of Columbia | 12,147 | 5,081 | 39,385 | 15,751 | \$ 272 | 294 | 12,035 | 2,145 | 3,2 | 572 | 4,673 | . 707 | 1,557 | 1,231 | | 55,550 | A. 11 | 576 | | 75,566 | 3,507 | 22 | 1 | |
| | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | - | | |

That the reader may see at a glance the comparative condition of the free and slave states, as it regards agricultural values, we have prepared the following tables. He will bear in mind. of course, that the returns from Kentucky and North Carolina are not given. When made, they will considerably affect the proportions of the totals, so far as corn, hemp, tobacco, live stock, lumber, pitch, tar, turpentine &c. are concerned.

TOTALS-A COMPARISON.

Free States. Slave States. 53,091,2974 14,294.86 23,031,959 79,514,756 61790.372 3,885,274 86,660,529 Tons. 0,578,332 9,174,088 682,381 Lb. 5,854,163 21,254,306 313,149 8lk. Cocoons,

68.897.740 9,181,173 200,169 30,173,142 251,382,712 1,481.36 2,036,026 8,117,746 5.495.78 15.653,446 10,212,309 Value, 6,547,150% 5,131,932 29,036,500 the Dairy 5,738,658 1.537.088 the Orchard 9.109.046 2,294,337 Pitch, to 10,989 24,328

219,431 Wine. A few remarks may be profitable.

Gals.

1. There is rather more swine in the slavestates than free; considerably more corn, and pitch, turpentine &c.; a great deal more sugar and tobacco, and infinitely more cotton. With these exceptions, the agricultural products of the free, are far greater in amount than those of the

2. If any one will take the trouble to calculate the values of the different products, he will find a large balance in favor of the non-slaveholding states, not less perhaps than \$100,000, 000. From this we may learn how much better it is to direct the labor of a country so as to bring out all its capabilities, than to concentrate it upon the culture of a few staples. Variety

3. Notwithstanding far less in amount and value is raised in the southern states, they occupy an area nearly one third larger than that of or and interests of their constituents to prop up the free states, containing 170,524 square miles a system which, left to itself, would fall from more than they; their soil is generally more its inherent weakness? Can they, with the fertile; their mineral wealth is greater, and their facts exhibited staring them in the face, listen for the offence of being seamen on board a ship in which climate, some few localities excepted, is with patience hereafter to the harangues of a negro secreted himself in order to escape from slavery, peculiarly genial. No reason can be assigned slaveholding demagogues about southern rights of its constitution and laws, and cannot be surrendered to why they do not produce more, than that they and southern interests, as if all Congress had the State of Virginia by Executive authority, on the preare cursed by SLAVE LABOR.

ricultural productions are but a part of the wealth of the free states-the manufactures and ue, than their agriculture! Taking all these elements together, no calculation, we presume, can reach the real wealth of these states .products of the slave-states, with some incon- gatherer of the North. rable exceptions, you have told thei riches. What an illustration have we here of the prodigious worth of free labor when compared with slave labor!

5. Let us notice a few particulars.

Much noise is made about the tobacco-interest. Grand conventions and spirited movements in promotion of it, we hear of frequently. It is even debated whether a cotton or tobacco minister shall be sent to a foreign court .-The article itself is a noisome weed, deleterious in its influences, answers in fact no good purpose, but wastes the money and juices of those who use it. But, it is grown chiefly by the slaveholder-it must therefore be treated with respect-tobacco-planting must be regarded as a grand interest, one of the regulators of national policy. Well-what is its value !-Compare it with the wheat-interest of the free and tobacco together of the slave-states; and yet we guess, is rather a humbug, intended to who hears any thing said about the wheat-inter- cheat John Bull into a liking for Texas in spite est? What has Government done to promote of his abolition notions. Let the anti-slavery it? Nothing.

the sugar-planter, as a little lord, somewhat of a principles in Texas. grandee? He raises sugar by slave-laborthis is his patent to nobility-this, his title to the special favor of government. Suppose we talk of the oats-sower, or the potatoe-raiser ?titles, indeed, not particularly euphonic, but still distinguishing more productive classes than that of the sugar-planter. In the above table, the amount of sugar is set down at 252,-282,762 lbs., which, at 51 cts., is worth \$13,-135,627,20, a less value than that of the outs raised in the free states, which cannot be put at less than \$15,000,000; or that of the potatoes. which may be estimated at \$20,000,000!-And yet, to hear our southern friends talk, stranger might be led to suppose that there was nothing in the country worth naming, but tobacco, sugar and cotton.

A word as to cotton. This, we know, is the great favorite staple with government, before the interests of which every thing must bend or break. Suppose we tell the planter, who points to the number of his cotton bales as a good and sufficient reasons why he should give us our presidents and prescribe the policy of the Government, that the horse and mule interest at the North is as valuable as the cotton interest of the Southwill he be offended ? Has he never thought of he hay-interest? Senator Wickliffe's story about grass 6 inches high, and 200 lb. crops, to the contrary notwithstanding, it is a fact, that pi, concerning the decision of the Executive of this State we raise hay enough in the free states to buy a good part of all the cotton produce of the South. The planter must pardon us for alluding to so plebeian an article as hay. For, if it does not regulate exchange between Great Britain and the United States, it has much to do in regulating the Executive of Virginia for the surrender of Robert F.

the exchange between the animate and inani- Curry, a fugitive from justice, charged with an aggravathe exchange between the animate and mani-ted crime of forgery. His Excellency, the Governor of Virginia, admits the regularity of the requisition, and ac-2,794,754 man invention to work, it supplies machineries knowledges that the fugitive has been arrested and is in of a different order; from whose working, come butter, beef, & many other substantials too numerous to name. The statistics show in the slavestates, 578,332 tons of hay; in the free, 9,174,- to, and to detain the fugitive in custody six months, to 088. This at \$7 a ton, low enough certainly, gives \$64,218,616. The vaunted cotton of the which at 8cts a lb. is worth \$85,148,849,20, or only about as much as the hay and potatoes of

their crops prevents the wasting of their soil .-There is no reason to apprehend a diminution in the amount of their products generally, but much to calculate upon an augmentation. Increasing skill, science and economy, always attendant on free-labor, will bestow new capabili- has consented to surrender the supposed fugitives before ties on the soil. On the contrary, the forced mentioned, and that the law of the State of New York. production of a few staples in the South, is production of a few staples in the South, is right of trial by jury," has been repealed. A full copy rapidly exhausting the richest soils, and there is nothing in slave-labor to prevent the waste, but I much to favor it. Thus, while the growth of law that seems to have given offence to the Legislature of almost every product in the free states is almost every product in the free states is deemed improper for me to state, that although I supsteadily increasing, the reverse is true to a great posed the trial by jury was effectually secured to persons extent of some of the staples of the South .-More tobacco was exported before the revolution than is now. Its growth is stationary, or diminishing. The amount of rice raised has could not now be repealed, and especially under the sinadvanced very little during the last few years .- gular circumstances presented, without raising a pre-The growth of cotton has fallen off in Virginia, North Carolina and South Carolina, and appears of the right of trial by jury. Believing that the right is stationary in Georgia and Alabama. The supply of sugar is increasing, but has its limits. Twenty years more, and Louisiana will find it important to every human being within our jurisdiction, necessary to replenish her soil.

be thought of those Northern politicians, who, of production is necessary to wealth and inde- in view of the vast superiority of the free-states the Legislature to repeal the act, I should deem it my in population, knowledge, commerce, manufac- duty to remonstrate against the measure. tures, and agricultural wealth, are forever truckto do was to legislate for cotton, sugar and to-4. But only a part of the picture has been presented. While with nearly one third more

bacco? Let the rights of every portion of the universal deliberation, and strengthened by the resented. While with nearly one third more

bacco? Let the rights of every portion of the universal deliberation, and strengthened by universal deliberation, is in no degree affected by the resent proceedings of the authorities of Vinitia. territory, the slave-states produce far less than tion be disregarded—give to the South all the the free, their manufactures and commerce are protection it may justly claim-but, sternly comparatively nothing. On the contrary, ag- reject its demands for more, its shameless as- such proceedings as may seem to them right and proper in regard to the subject, I avail masself of the occasion to sumptions of supremacy. Why should it control the policy of the general government, and commerce of many of them yielding more val- fill every department with creatures of its will? Henceforth, when you hear a clamor about the interests of the cotton, sugar, and tobacco-plan? ters of the south, do remind them of the rights of the potato-raiser, grass-grower, and wool-

EASTINDIA SLAVERY.

In the bill on the subject of the charter of the East India Company, brought before the House er, but will cheerfully abide for his cause the test of time. of Commons in 1833, there was a part making the Executive of Virginia upon the Executive of this State provision for the abolition of slavery in India. It received the sanction of the House, but was defeated by the Lords. So strenuous was their On the contrary, the Executive of this State, confiding in opposition, that the Government modified the the Constitution and laws of the United States, as affording ample remedies for any injuries the citizens of this clause so as merely to enjoin on the Company to take certain mitigating measures in relation to slavery. From that time to this, the system has been untouched: no such measures have been put in operation. The subject is now before Parliament, and it is likely some action will be had

The commissioners of Texas are endeavoring to negotiate a loan in Great Britain. We states-and wheat, we know, is rather useful presume they will succeed. Capitalists are not ou the whole. The value of the wheat raised apt to cherish very sublime sentiments of Jusin the free states as you may calculate from tice and Humanity. We notice that a Board the tables above, is seven or eight times as great has been established in London, under the title as that of all the tobacco of the slave-region, and of the "Texan Land and Emigration Board, esover one third more than that of all the wheat tablished on anti-slavery principles." This, emigrant once set foot in that country, and he The sugar-planter-who does not recognize will soon be taught the worth of anti-slavery

> SIERRA LEONE AND THE WEST INDIES. The British Government is taking measures to promote emigration from Sierra Leone to the West Indies. It is said that more than a thousand have already left that colony, and gone to other parts of Africa, even at the risk of being again enslaved. This does not convey a very favorable idea of the place.

ADMIRABLE.

The following manly & dignified message from Gov. Seward contrasts admirably with the wild, ill-tempered conduct of the authorities of Virginia. We hope those editors in our state who have shown an inclination to rebuke Governor Sew ard, will read it. It is worthy of remark that Noah's Evening Star, a paper, which has al ways been thoroughly pro-slavery, has as last come out in favor of the Executive of N. York. The Governor will undoubtedly remain firm. and the common sense of the great body of the American people will sustain him.

Message. From the Governor, transmitting resolutions of the Leg-islature of Mississippi, and other papers, in relation to the controversy between Virginia and N. York.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER, Albany March 26th 1840. TO THE LEGISLATURE.

ing to comply with a requisition made by the render of certain persons represented to be fugitives friustice, charged with the constructive offence of steal fore the Legislature certain other proceedings affect

actual custody in the Commonwealth upon the charge contained in the requisition. Nevertheless, he deems it proper to make his compliance with the requisition de-pendent upon a reversal of the decision heretofore made by the Executive of this State in the case before referred afford time to the Executive of this State to reconsider whole South amounts to 1,064,360 616 lbs, dinary circumstances, to inform the Governor of Virginwithout delay, that the decision in question can be reversed.

It appears from the public prints, and is undoubtedly true, that an act has been passed by the Legislature of Virginia, designed to subject vessels owned or navigated 6. Another advantage in favor of the free by citizens of this State and departing from Virginia, to states, or rather of free-labor. The variety of inspection, and attempting to impose onerous and offencommerce with the State of Virginia. It is understood to fect after the first day of May, 1842; but that his Excellency the Governor of that Commonwealth, may suspend the operation of the same until the end of the succeedi session of the Legislature of Virginia, whenever he shall be officially informed that the Executive of New York assed May 6th, 1840, entitled "An act to extend the in the public prints, is herewith laid before you.

It will belong to the Legislature to decide whether the Virginia shall be repealed: but I trust it will not be claimed as fugitive slaves without the passage of the act in question, and therefore believed it unnecess cheerfully deferred in that respect to the better judgment of the Legislature, and approved the law, the repeal of which is thus demanded. In my judgment, the law sumption that the Legislature intended to deprive our own citizens, or other persons claimed as fugitive slaves, invaluable as a protection to personal liberty, is peculiar-ly proper in cases where persons are exposed to the loss liberty without even a charge of crime, and that it is in proportion to the humbleness and defencelessness of 7. Let us now ask the question—what should If it become my place to speculate concerning the probabilities of legislative action, and if I supposed it possible, which I certainly do not, that any dis

Unwilling to leave any ground for an expectation in regard to the Executive of this State, that convictions of lature of Virginia, can be removed by any injurious measures adopted by that State, I deem it proper to repeat, in the most solemn manner, that the humble individuals who are pursued by the Governor of Virginia as felons,

Without intending any disrespect to the State of Vir ginia, and cheerfully leaving its authorities to adopt all such proceedings as may seem to them right and proper are deemed equally unworthy the dignity of this State, and inconsistent with its federal relations. The Execcourse has the sanction of the example of his Excelleny the Governor of Virginia, offer large rewards to induce persons to seize within the jurisdiction and in vioation of the laws of Virginia, fugitives from the justice of this State, requisitions for whose delivery to the au-thorities of this State have been denied by the Executive of Virginia, but will be content to put forth the legal pow-

ers with which he is entrusted posed interests and sympathies of other States, and attempt to combine one portion of the Union against anothwill in all cases be allowed as fully as if the Governor of Virginia met his own obligations in the same manner, nor will measures of retaliatory legislation be recommended. ngs to secure an early relinquishment of them and a due acknowldgement and performance of all her consti-

FREE PRESS .- The editor of this paper insinuated that we were the author of a certain resolution passed at the Columbus, Convention. We denied the charge, and requested the author of it, to furnish the Fr Press with the facts in the case. Several ha written to him explaining the matter, and relieving us from all responsibility. To this he has given publicity, but has never confessed his wrong in rashly charging upon us that, which, if true, would have convicted us of duplicity. We now note the fact that he has published an explanation of the resolution, in order to relieve him from the necessity of paying any more postage on further explanations,which seems indeed to prey upon his spirits.

WILLIAM H. SEWARD.

Mr. Giddings' Speech .- Mr. Giddings' speech has obtained a wide circulation. Many papers beside abolition ones, have published it. The Boston Recorder calls it a "lucid, argumentative, and eloquent speech," and remarks, "If it cause no boiling of blood in the veins of the insulted population of the Free States, we greatly mistake their temperature; if it do not stimulate them to more earnest inquire state point of duty, and to more energetic action for the speedy deliverance of our whole country from the horrible curse of our slave-holding sys-tem, we greatly mistake their intelligence and patriotsm; and if it do not arouse them to more prayerfulness, and unanimity in their labors to open the eyes of the offending brethren, we greatly mistake the nature and degree of their piety,"

The "temperature" of our neighbors of the oress in this city on the subject of the rights, or rather wrongs of the Free States, may be estimated from the fact, that not one of them all. has noticed this speech in the most indirect manner-not one stepped forward to rebuke the insolence of the impertinent slaveholder who attempted to brow-beat one of their representtives. We venture to say that four fifths of people of Cincinnati do not know that su speech was delivered. That speech DEMON-STRATES that the Florida war originated in the wickedness of slavery, has been carried on for the sake of slavery, is now simply a national negro-hunt; that the army of the United States has been used to catch runaway slaves; that the government has become a trader in slaves; that its officers have imported blood hounds from Cuba, to scent out the runaways-in a word, that \$40,000,000 have been paid for the purpose of extending and strengthening slavery,-

WORK FOR THE EXTRA SESSION .- The Globe thinks the only chance for democracy in the Territories is, speedy admission into the Union as states. It would have them all apply for admission at the extra session.

"They should all," it says, "be admitted together.

State now, with a clause in the law for a second State east of the Suwannee, as soon as it attained a certain amount of population—say forty or fifty thousand. This would keep all even, and make the slave States and nonslave States proceed as heretofore, pari passu, and, besides, would make the Abolitionists in Congress and in the Cabinet show their hands."

The Globe, you see, cares quite as much for the interests of slaveholding, as democracy.

CHURCH-HEATHENISM .--- The Baptist Alabams Association lately resolved that they had read their Bibles, and were fully convinced, that "Slavery is in perfect accordance with its holy dictates.

A CHATTEL MISSIONARY .- The following extract from a letter, written in Alabama by the General Agent of the Baptist Home Missionary Society, is published in the Boston Christian Watchman.

. "I saw in this place a colored ministering brother, be longing to Montgomery church, named Cesar Black-moor, who is owned by the Alabama Association, and is appointed by them a missionary to the colored people, under the direction of three trustees, and preaches within the hounds of the Association, and elsewhere at

Suppose this "colored ministering brother," taking the advice of St. Paul .- "if thou mavest be free, choose it rather"-should ride off one of these days from his circuit, and conclude to act as a foreign missionary among his brethren in Canada-we might see an advertisement forthwith in the newspapers, with the usual woodcut, as follows-

"200-REWARD.

"Was stolen or runaway from his circuit in Dallas county, May 1st 1841, the Rev. Cesar Blackmoor, home missionary under the direction of the Alabama association of Baptists. Cesar was bequeathed to said association by the celebrated negro-trader, Macargo, and having become converted, and feeling himself called to preach the Gospel, was employed under the direction of the undersigned. Our colored brother is about five feet eight inches high, has a scar on his right cheek, stoops a little; is very black, exceedingly fluent in speech, and much disposed to talk upon religious subjects. As we feel some distress, lest his missionary services should be lost to the state, we will give 200 dollars reward for his delivery, or if he be secured in Jail, and information be given to us of the same.

In behalf of the Baptist Alabama Association. H. HAVEATIM. C. CATCHIM,

G. GOUGEIM." The Christian Watchman, with a peculiar refinement of christian feeling, remarks respecting this new mode of conducting home mis-'sions.

"The idea, however, of a benevolent religious associa tion purchasing a missionary, and, employing him to preach the gospel, is quite novel, and shows how the spirit of our blessed religion will conquer all political ob stacles, and adapt itself to the existing relations of men and forms of society, carrying the message of salvation, and the hopes of eternal life, to the dark abodes of poverty and servitade, making even those who are hon

Since the above was penned, we have receive the Genius of Liberty, which treats this chattel mission ary business, just as we do. We say this to explain the singular coincidence between its advertisement and our and trammeled progress, and resolve once for-

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN ANTI-SLAVERY SOCIETY .-The first anniversary of this society will be held in New York, May 11th, at 7 o'clock in the evening.

ANTORIO FERRER .- Antonio, the cabin boy of the Amistad, was claimed by Vega, the Spanish consul, as a slave, on behalf of the regal representatives of Captain Ferrer. Judge Judson decided that, inasmuch as he wished to return to Cuba, he should be given up. No appeal was taken from the decision, but Mr. Adams took the ground in his argument, that he was illegally detained. Antonio instead of returning to Cuba, has been kept in jail 24 months. The last Emancipator informs us, that he has quietly walked off to Canada. We are glad to hear it, and equally glad that abolitionists were considerate enough to advise him to take the journey.

We hope Ohio will be represented in the convention noticed below.

The National Nominating Committee.

"The Convention, called by the Central Correspon ding Committee, to nominate a Liberty candidate for the Presidency, for the election of 1844, will meet in the city of New York, on Wednesday, the 12th day of May next.—The hour and place will be designated hereafter, by a committee of arrangements in this city.

Delegates to the Convention have been appointed, or

their appointment provided for, in nearly all the free States. Recent events all concur in showing, more and more clearly, the importance of this movement. The eyes of the nation will be towards that meeting. It cannot but be exceedingly interesting. It should be fully attended, and by men of the greatest weight and worth We design hereafter to publish the names of all the delegates appointed, so far as they are within our record," For the Philanthropist.

Fulton, April 1st, 1841.

DR. BAILEY: -On the 29th of last month. I wrote a few lines to the editor of the Watchman of the Valley, making in substance the following statement and enquiry viz: that on the 18th of February, there appeared in the columns of that paper, an article headed "Events for 1840," copied as it appeared from the New Yorker, and among the events for March was this: "Insurrection in Jamaica, 106 blacks kill-I further stated that in no . Anti-slavery paper which was exclusively such had I seen any notice of such an occurrence. But into had gone to show, that that class of persons in the West Indies were patient and forbearing .-My enquiry was this. I wished to know whether anti-slavery papers had suppressed information so important, or whether it was false and had been inadvertently endorsed by that paper. The following is the editor's reply.

We have received a communication from Brother Badeau enquiring concerning an item contained in an ar-ticle which we copied from the "New Yorker" some curred in one of the West India Islands, several negroes were killed. We are not informed in relation to the correctness of the item. The New Yorker is considered good authority in relation to historical facts; but as all matters of this kind are liable to be perverted by the prejudices of individuals, this may be one case of prejudices of individuals, this may

The answer is quite unsatisfactory to me for these reasons,-the editor gives no opinion of his own, and many of his readers who prophesied that such things would follow Immediate Emancipation will believe it to be true, and use "In the same bill-Florida: coming in as a single it as a further argument against the anti-slavery enterprise.

Yours, &c., S. R. BADEAU.

P. S .- My principal object in writing this communication, was to request Dr. Bailey, an answer to the inquiry made to the Editor of the Watchman.

S. R. B. If such an insurrection ever occurred, we new nothing of it, and we are sure we have kept a sharp look out .- ED PHIL.

THE PHILANTHROPISI.

EDITED BY G. BAILEY, JR.

CINCINNATI:

Wednesday Morning, April 21, 1841

DEATH OF GENERAL HARRISON. At thirty minutes before one, on the mornng of the 4th inst, just one month, after his inauguration, died William Henry Harrison .-A singular and mournful event .- He is the first our Presidents whom Death has called from the chair of state to the grave. It is pleasing to see, that the humanity of the American people still survives the fury of political aninosities. The clamor of party is hushed by this solemn dispensation of Providence, and the nation mourns over one, whose virtues and services have done honor to his country.

It became our duty during the last presidential canvass, to oppose the claims of General Harrison to the high station from which the Ruler of Nations has removed him. It was a painful duty, for we were not ignorant of his simplicity of character, his affability, his kindness to the poor, his generosity of spirit, and his devoted patriotism; neither were we unmindful of what he had done for the West. The interests of our cause however demanded the sacrifice of been guilty of an active partizanship, or by secret personal feelings.

But the grave has now closed over his remains. He has gone to render his account to One, who alone can weigh motives and actions with unerring judgment, and reward or I have had no cause to cherish or indulge unkind feeling rebuke with exact justice. The voice of human praise or blame cannot reach him.

It is a severe lesson to the American people "Trust not in arm of flesh," is the voice that comes from his grave.

The destiny of our nation, we doubt not, is a sublime one. To it, in some sort, are committed the future interests of Humanity. On this continent, there is to be a higher development of man, than should be resorted to, and, as one of its results, a proour destiny? Have we not rather proved faithless to the trust reposed in us? While the world looks to us for the brightest example of social and individual development, have not our selfishness, & low views, and connivance at oppression, and indifference to the welfare of Humanity, disappointed the hopes of Philanthropy? Providence has a controversy with us. We do not believe that his purpose will be defeated .-We do believe that He will visit us with retribution after retribution, until this nation open its eves to the true cause of its internal disorders ever, to be faithful to the pledge which lies at the foundation of its existence-a pledge to recognize and carry out without partiality, in its entire policy and all its relations, the grand doctrine of human rights.

JOHN TYLER

On whom devolves the duties of the presidential office, was born in 1786 or 7, in Virginiagraduated at William and Mary College-soon after the age of 21 was chosen a delegate to the legislature-after that elected representative to Congress-in four years again a member to the legislature-subsequently was constituted governor of the state-afterwards, elected to the United States Senate, over John Randolphwhile a member in 1828, supported General Jackson for the presidency, and was afterwards, re-elected to the Senate, where he continued till he received instructions he could not obey-subsequently was again elected to the Virginia legislature -- at last nominated for the Vice Presidency, and elected-and is now the chief officer of the nation.

Such is his career in brief-his sentiments may be known by the following official address. It has the extraordinary merit of brevity. It is certainly clear and strong. He will favor a United States Bank-a strong system of military defence-and he promises well in regard to Executive patronage. He says not one word about slavery or abolition, for his practice is too orthodox, to allow suspicion as to the soundness of his faith. He does not say that he will not be a candidate for re-elecion-and therefore he does not follow in the

footsteps of his predecessor. OFFICIAL.

To the People of the United States. Fellow-Citizens:-Before my arrival at the Seat Government, the painful communication was made to you by the officers presiding over the several Departments, of the deeply regretted death of WILLIAM HEN-RY HARRISON, late President of the United States,— Upon him you had conferred your suffrages for the first office in your gift, and had chosen him as your instrument to correct and reform all such errors and abuses as had manifested themselves from time to time in the practical operation of the Government. While standing at the threshold of this great work, he has, by the dispensation of an all-wise-Providence, been removed from amongst us, and by the provision of the Constitution, the efforts to be directed to the accomplishment of this vitally imcurrence has subjected the wisdom and sufficiency of our institutions to a new test. For the first time in our history, the person elected to the Vice Presidency of the placing him where he is

United States, by the happening of a contingency pro him the Presidential office. The spirit of faction, which find in this occasion for assaults upon my administra And in succeeding, under circumstances so unexpected, and to responsibilities so greatly augmented, to the administration of public affairs, I shall place in the intelligence and patriotism of the people my on ly sure reliance My earnest prayer shall be constantly addressed to the all-wise and all-powerful Being who made me, and by whose dispensation I am called to the high office of President of this Confederacy, understandingly to carry out the principles of that Constitution which I have worn "to protect, preserve, and defend,

The usual opportunity which is afforded to a Chie Magistrate upon his induction to office of presenting to his countrymen an exposition of his policy which would guide his administration, in the form of an inaugural address, not having, under the peculiar circumstance which have brought me to the discharge of the high du ies of President of the United States, been afforded to me, a brief exposition of the principles which will govern me in the general course of my administration public affairs would seem to be due to myself as to you In regard to foreign nations, the groundwork of my pol-icy will be justice on our part to all, submitting to injus-tice from none. While I shall sedulously cultivate the relations of peace and amity with one and all, it will be my most imperative duty to see that the honor of the country shall sustain no blemish. With a view to this he condition of our military defences will become a matter of anxious solicitude. The Army, which has in ther days covered itself with renown, and the Navy, not nappropriately termed the right arm of the public deence, which has spread a light of glory over the Ameri an standard in all the waters of the earth, should be rendered replete with efficiency.

In view of the fact, well avouched by history, that th tendency of all human institutions is to concentrate power in the hands of a single man and that their ultimate most essential importance that a complete separation natter where or how the public moneys shall be deposited, so long as the President can exert the power of ap ointing and removing, at his pleasure, the ected for their custody, the Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy is in fact the treasurer. A permanent nd radical change should therefore be decreed. The patronage incident to the Presidential office, already reat, is constantly increasing. Such increase is destined to keep pace with the growth of our population, until without a figure of speech, an army of office-holders may e spread over the land. The unrestrained power exert ed by a selfishly ambitious man, in order either to per etuate his authority or to hand it over to some fav as his successor, may lead to the employment of all the means within his control to accomplish his object. The right to remove from office, while subjected to no just retraint, is inevitably destined to produce a spirit of rouching servility with the official corps, which der to uphold the hand which feeds them, would lead to firect and active interference in the elections, both State and Federal, thereby subjecting the course of State legislation to the dictation of the Chief Executive Officer, and making the will of that officer absolute and su preme. I will at a proper time, invoke the action of Congress upon this subject, and shall readily acquiesce in the adoption of all proper measures which are calculated to arrest these evils, so full of danger in their tendency. I will remove no incumbent from office who has faithfully and honestly acquitted himself of the duties of his office, except in cases where such officer has neans-the less manly, and therefore less objectionable -has given his official influence to the purposes of party, thereby bringing the patronage of the govern-ment in conflict with the freedom of elections. Numerous removals may become necessary under this rule .-These will be made by me with no acerbity of feeling towards any, but my conduct will be regulated by profound sense of what is due to the country and its in titutions; nor shall I neglect to apply the same unbend ing rule to those of my own appointment. Freedom of opinion will be tolerated, the full enjoyment of the right of suffrage will be maintained, as the birthright, of ev ry American citizen, but I say emphatically to the official corps, "thus far and no farther." I have dwelt longer upon this subject, because removals from office are likely often to arise, and I would have my countrymen

to understand the principles of the Executive action. In all public expenditures the most rigid economy wise and patriotic constituency will never object to the true wisdom dictates the resort to such means, in order to supply deficiencies in the revenue, rather doubtful expedients, which, ultimating in a public debt serve to embarass the resources of the country and to lessen its ability to meet any great emergency which may arise. All sinecures should be abolished. The appropriations should be direct and explicit, so as to leave as limited a share of discretion to the dishurein agents as may be found compatible with the public service. A strict responsibility on the part of all the gents of the Government should be maintained, and peculation or defalcation visited with immediate expul-

on from office, and the most condign punishment The public interest also demands that, if any war ha existed between the government and the public cy, it shall cease. Measures of a financial character w having the sanction of legal enactment, shall be faithfully enforced until repealed by legislative authori ty. But I owe it to myself to declare that I regard existing enactments as unwise and impolitic, and ine a high degree oppressive. I shall promptly give my sanction to any constitutional measure which originating in Sound circulating medium, so essentially necessary to give confidence in all the transactions of life, to secure to industry its just and adequate rewards, and to re es tablish the public prosperity. In deciding upon the daptation of any such measure to end the proposed, as well as its conformity to the Constitution, I shall resor to the Fathers of the great Republican school for advice and instruction, to be drawn from their sage views o our system of government, and the light of their ever

The institutions under which we live, my countryme secure each person in the perfect enjoyment of all rights. The spectacle is exhibited to the world of Government deriving its powers from the consent of the governed, and having imparted to it only so much pow er as is necessary for its successful operation. Thos who are charged with its administration should carefully abstain from all attempts to enlarge the range of powers thus granted to the several departments of the Government, other than by an appeal to the people for additional grants, lest by so doing they disturb that balance which the patriots and statesmen who framed the Con-stitution designed to establish between the Federal Govrnment and the States composing the Union. The bservance of these rules is enjoined upon us by that feeling of reverence and affection which finds a place in the heart of every patriot, for the preservation of voi and the blessings of union—for the good of our childr and our children's children, through countless generation An opposite course could not fail to generate factions, inent upon the gratification of their selfish ends; to give birth to local and sectional jealousies, and to ultir either in building up a central system, which would in evitably end in a bloody sceptre and an iron crown

In conclusion I beg you to be assured that I shall exert nyself to carry the foregoing principles into practice du ring my administration of the Government, and, confi ding in the protecting care of an ever-watchful and over ruling Providence, it shall be my first and highest duty to preserved unimpaired the free institutions unde which we live, and transmit them to those who shall suc which we live, and management vigor.

ceed me in their full force and vigor.

JOHN TYLER.

Washington, April 9, 1841.

THE NEW PRESIDENT.

Mr. Tyler, by the constitution and the voice of those who wol ed for General Harrison, beomes virtually the President of the United States He is a slaveholder, a nullifier we presume, and has entertained sentiments unfriendly to a Mational Bank and a Protective Tariff. The whig party rely upon him, however, as a good whig. The press of the party takes it tor granted that he will pursue strictly the line of policy marked out by his predecessor. Time will show.-For ourselves, we do not feel very comfortportant task have devolved upon myself. This same oc- able under a slaveholding president, but it is some consolation to us, that we did not aid in

DRAM-SELLING VICTORY.

It is known to our readers, that in the late s directly opposed to the spirit of a lofty patriotism, may city elections, the lines were drawn between license and a no-license one.

The first has triumphed, with one or two exceptions, by inconsiderable majorities. The number of votes cast was smaller in some of election was almost universal.

Why was the right side defeated?

1st, Temperance men staid away from the

2 ly, Temperance men, "tee-total" abstinence men voted the coffee-house ticket:

lly, The principal portion of the dlergy of the city threw cold-water on the cold-water en-

4ly, And the press, with one or two exceptons, did about the same thing.

views of the coffee-house gentry, inspirited their hopes,-weakened the efforts and distracted the counsels of the no-license party.

Those who feared the increase of "secret drinking," may now console themselves with the thought, that its great preventive, public drinking, is to be continued and increased for at least another year.

Those who were terrrified at the idea of "gogoing too slow-taking one step forward and

Those who were so fortunate as to penetrate the people with a conviction of the danger of "over-wrought measures," may now rejoice in the power of their philosophy, and in the by its royal mother, slept every inch of the prospect that the overworking will all be on the dram-drinking side-a side much given to "over wrought excitement."

Those who doubted to the last whether the people were prepared, and just when confidence was demanded, palsied Faith by an If, will of course compliment their sagacity, on having foreseen a result, which their If's helped to pro-

Meantime, let not the enemies of the licensesystem-falter. They have accomplished much. We doubt, whether any other city in the Union, under such circumstances as we have noted, reared, and the conscience and good sense of the community must at last rally around it -they have discharged their duty, washed their hands of the whole system of dram-selling li-Court of Common Pleas has put on the same level with gambling and fornication, rest upon the coffee-house advocates, and those temperance men, ministers and editors, who have, unintentionally we doubt not, but still most certainly countenanced and supported them. One year's experience will show these friends of temperance their sad mistake. Some there may be of the no-license party, who are disheartened by their defeat. If they be men, they will recall their energies and their hopes. If of that large class who have an instinctive horror of a minority, and feel as much mortified in being found committed against a majority, as if they had really committed an egregious blunder, nothing of course can henceforth be expected from them, sill shoute of victory proclaim that a clear majority has passed sentence on all drinking es tablishments:-then, who shall shout longer and more loudly than they?

POSTAGE.—The total amount received for postage during the year ending June 30th. 18-40. was \$4.539.005; of which 2,912,244 were received from the free states. The postage on letters was \$4.003,776, of which \$2,554,050 were received from the free states; on newspapers \$535,229, of which \$358,188 were paid in the free states, twice as much as in the slave. Almost one half of the postage was paid by Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania and Ohio.same period amounted to \$4,705.396.75.

MILITIA. - According to a report of the War Department, the militia of the United States amounts to 1,492,444. Of these 881,981, are in the free states, and 610,463 in the slave .-The abstract is quite defective. The returns for example from New Jersey are made for 18-29; from Pennsylvania, for 1833; from Ohio, for 1835; from Indiana, for 1832; from Illinois. for 1830; from Michigan, for 1831; from Louisiana, for 1829; from Tennessee for 1830; from Arkansas, for 1825 &c. _It is presumed that the whole amount of our militia at this time is about two millions of effective men; of ply twelve hundred thousands.

Corron.-The entire growth of cotton in the world is estimated at a thousand million pounds. It is stated, that the value of cotton manufac tures annually is, in England, \$170,000,000, in France, \$70,000,000, in the United States. \$50,000,000. Lately an East India cotton Company has

been formed in London, with a capital of £500 .-000 in 20,000 shares of £25 each;—the great object of which is to supply the English market with India cotton. The East India company strongly favors the enterprise.

This new scheme corroborates the conclusions to which we came in an article we published not long since in the Philanthropist.

Change.-Five or six years ago the mob broke up a State Anti-slavery meeting in Utica, election in Connecticut. New York. One man, Spencer Kellogg, fell those who were in favor of granting license to into their hands, and was treated with much sell liqor to all-and those who were averse to rudeness. A few weeks since this man was licensing any. There were but two tickets-a elected to fill the office of Mayor in this same

BEHIND THE TIMES .- The Louisville Advertiser is ever learning, but never able to come to the knowledge of the truth. It notes Jamaica debt at 215,000,000, the annual interest the wards than usual, though the interest in the wards down to the 9th ult., remarking that "serious riots are of frequent occurrence," and "the Apprentice system works badly." This is beautiful. The Apprentice system was abolished nearly three years ago? Try it again, neigh-

> HAVANA SUGAR .- The whole amount of Havana sugar exported from Cuba in 1840 was, 444,324 boxes, of which 68,647 were sent to the United States.

BARBARITY.—Not long since it was stated in the newspapers that a prisoner was frozen to death in the city of Richmond, Va. More re-Had Charles Hammond been living, the re- cently, a poor fellow in South Carolina, under orm would have been carried triumphantly. As sentence of death for forgery, was whipped it was, speculations about "secret drinking," with a cow-hide, for larceny, until in the opin-"going too fast," "over-wrought measures," "ul- ion of the physician he was unable to bear any traism," "want of preparation in the people," more. If slaveholders have no more regard to chimed in most harmoniously with the freemen of their own color than this, how must the slave fare?

> LIBEL. - The case of Mr. Benedict, convicted of a libel on Nash, has been appealed to a higher court.

SILK BUSINESS .- The silk business is said to succeed admirably in Jamaica. A portion of the Northampton (Mass.) silk company emigrated to that island some time ago, and gives ing too fast," may now experience the benefit of silk making.

> EXTRAORDINARY .- The Sultan of the Ottomans has been blessed with the birth of two children, a prince and princess; and the babe of Queen Victoria in a certain journey undertaken way, without opening its eyes once. An English paper is in raptures at the latter extraordinary event; and the former still more extraordinary circumstance has been communicated by the Sublime Porte himself in a letter to the President of the United States!

STATE CREDIT.-The legislature of Illinois after a session of more than three months has adjourned without making any provision for continuing the works on the Canal. or for the payment of the interest on the Canal debt, which becomes due in July. The people are could have cast so large a vote on the right side. greatly excited, and meetings are in progress Let them maintain their ground-the troubles of all over, the object of which is to prevail on the a beginning are overcome—the true standard is Governor to call the General Assembly together again as soon as possible.

> SLAVE IMPORTATION .- A case having arisen in Kentucky under the law, which prohibits the importation of slaves, Judge Wooley, a circuit case will be carried up to the Court of Appeals, of whose decision, we presume, there can be little doubt.

CINCINNATI DAILY ENQUIRER.—The first number of the Cincinnati Daily Enquirer, which takes the place of the Advertiser, appears in very fair dress-John and Charles Brough publishers and editors. It is a democratic paper, and will occasionally jostle its neighbors. Let us hope however, that discussion may be carried on without personalities, without vituperation or misrepresentation. The influence of Cincinnati abroad is growing every day. Ought it not to be an object of high ambition with its editors, to make the press of their city, a model of dignity, moderation and ruthfulness?

The Enquirer has a fair field before it.

COFFEE. - The total growth of cotton is estimated at 165,000 tons. The largest amount is raised in Brazil. America, it is said, consumes 22000 tons, twice as much as is used in Great Britain and Ireland. Were Grahamism to prevail in our country, we should make an annual saving in the matter of coffee, of something like 6 or 7 millions of dollars.

Wool .- The Albany Cultivator estimates the number of sheep in the North at 15,000,000; and that at the rate of three pounds per fleece, The expenditures of the Department in the the clip of 1839 was forty five millions of pounds. The census shows fifteen million, six hundred thousand sheep in the North, but only 21.254,306 lbs. of wool-not a pound and a half per fleece. The returns of the census, we presume, are wide of the truth some times.

> FLORIDA INDIANS .- It is said, that the Indians are coming in rapidly. Perhaps so. We should like the news to be more authentic.

WAR-EXCITEMENT .- Mr. Pickens' report roduced great excitement in England. The London papers are belligerent. They say that 10 sail of the line had been ordered to the coast of America, to support the remonstrance of the which we may calculate that the free states sup- British minister against the "judicial murder" of McLeod. The Atlas says that "war with America will surely follow the murder of McLeod, but then this will be a war without any definite object except revenge." The British government ought to have assumed at once its responsibility for the attack on the Caroline: as it is, it may thank itself for the embarrassment of the case. We do not believe there will be war between the two nations. Too many important interests are at stake on both sides.

> UNITED STATES BANK .- The report of the committee at the recent meeting of the stock holders of the United States Bank, makes the stock worth \$46 per share. The public however judge differently; shares brought on the Nutnegs 1 62 6th at from \$182 to 19.

Connecticut.—The whigs have carried the

FIRE AT NORTH BEND .- The west wing of General Harrison's house at North Bend was lately burnt down.

PROPERTY IN THE UNITED STATES .- The whole value of property in the United States is estimated at four billions of dollars; and their which is about eleven millions.

RIOTS IN CANADA. - Bloody riots have disgraced the elections in Canada; the Urion or Tory party having resorted, it is said, to the most violent measures to carry the day. The Kingston Herald states that in that part of the United Province less than one half of the qualified voters obtained access to the polls. "In the county of Rossville, three were murdered in open day." "Bullies were hired in various places to attend the polls, and enable the Tories to prevail by driving off the Franco-Canadians."

SOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that a Convention will be held in the Methodist meeting house, at . Economy, Wayne co. Ia.; for the purpose of considering the propriety of forming a State Wesleyan Anti-slavery Society. The members of the Methodist Episcopal Church throughout the State, and the adjoining States are invited to attend. We particularly invite those of our brethren in Ohio, or in any other State, who are in the habitatecturing, to attend the convention.

No person will be prohibited from attending as a speclator, but none will be permitted to participate in the deliberations of the Convention, except the members of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Zion's Watchman will please copy the above notice. By order of the Executive Committee of the Wayne county Wesleyan Auti-slavery Society.

GRIFFIN DAVIS, Cor. Sec'ry. April. 8th. 1841.

Will Mr. Davis please give notice of the time. - ED. PHIL.

NOTICE.

The Ohio Ladies' Society for the education of the free people of color will hold its annual meeting at the same ime and place, with the Ohio State Anti-Slavery Society, when the annual report will be real and interesting addresses may be expected.

The Executive Committee would respectfully urgevery woman who desires to see common justice extended to the colored people in our midsts, and whose circumstances will permit, to be present at the meeting.

All Female Anti-Slavery Societies are requested to end delegates, and forward their contributions. In behalf and by order of the Executive Committee. MARY A. BLANCHARD, Sec'ry.

SPRING FASHIONS.

The subscriber is now receiving his Spring stock of

Misses Flats &c. Purchasers may rest assured of not only getting the latest fashion, but the best of goods, at prices to suit the times, either at Wholesale or Retail, at No. 5. Fourth

times, either at Wholesale of Albert Street between Main and Walnut.
A. F. ROBINSON. N. B .- Just received some beautiful Florence Braid,

FELOGEE SCHOOL

session on the 1st of April next. The acc. i. Joseph Joseph and the Rev. Mr. Poage will teach the following: Bible Criticism, Metaphysics, Natural and Moral Phi-losophy, Rhetoric and Logic. Joseph Forsyth, teacher of Chemistry. Dr. R. Mann, teacher of Latin and Greek languages, Mathematics, Geography and History Wm. W. Simpson, assistant, in the Languages. Terms, \$5. entrance fee, and \$10 for every session after that; more or less for fuel.

Cincinnati Prices Current. Corrected Weekly for the Philanthropist. April 21, 1841. \$3 37 3 50 52 cts for new, old 62. Corn, 20

Alum, lb.

Crackers,

Sperm"

Rio. Ib.

Java.

Cheese,

opperas,

Feathers,

Sugar ket. " 3 00

62

Corks, vel., gr.,

No. 3, "

8 by 10 3 50

10 " 12 4 50

Singer, race, lb. 121

Wade's, kg, 5 50

mp, cwt., 5 50

" 41

In oil, keg, 2 37 2

Logwcod, t. 40 00

Dupont, "

Ginseng,

Corn, Oats,

Hay, ton,

on, bar,

ead, pig,

Red. lb.

Cloverseed, 4 25

Oats, 18 to 20. WHOLESALE PRICES WHOLESALE PRICES. N. O., gall. Sugar-house, 40 Mustard, lb. Nails, cut, 3d, 8 Beeswax, lb. Beans, bush. 25

4d, 74 6d, 64 8d, 54 10 and 20d, 54 Olive, bask, 5 50 6 00 Win.st.gal. 145 150 Sum, " " 1 42 1 45

Tan.,br.bl. 20 00 28 00 white, " 15 00 16 00 Wrap'ng, r. 1 25 2 00 No, 1, cap, "3 25 No. 2, " "2 75 Pepper, lb. 124 านเราชื่อสำ B. hams,

Sides, Shoulders, Lard, Butter, plenty, 6 10 Flour, bl. 3 37 a 3 50 Mess, bl. 10 50

Clear, a 17 50 & 12 50 Clear, a 17 50 & 12 50 Rump, a Chime b, 7 50 8 50 Rosin, Ten.bl. \$4 00 mil. Herring, box, 75 1 00 Mac., 1, bl. 18 50 19 00 No. 2, " 12 15 00 sins, m. r. p \$3.00 Rice, lb., keg, 54 194 Salmon, 40 lb. bbl 50 00 Cod, lb. 6½
Figs, " 12½
Filberts, lb. 10

N. Orleans, lb. 7 c. " 71 in ble Loaf, 15 to 16 Lump, 13 a 15 White Hav'a, 124 13 Brown,

Common th. 1 25 1 50 Melee, 4 35 374 Spanish, 4 10 00 20 00 atus, "cask 64 keg10

Zanesville, bu. 30 Kanawha, " 28 T. Island, " 40 S. Petre, er., lb. 0

Shot, bag, 11 75 ollol Soap, No. 1, lb. 6 61 No. 2, 4 51 Turpentine gal. 75 Tallow, lb. 71

Y. Hys 123 15 " 12 Lump, 16 Ky.No.1,6 tw. 84 " No. 2. 74

Vinegar, gal

From the Free American. Freedom's Lyre. No. 1X. FREE THE SLAVE. BY C. W. DENNISON.

Holy Father ! still we cry-Free the slave!" Swifter than the lightnings fly-Free the slave! Is he not to freedom born ? Why then doth he fettered mourn? Father! by his fate folorn, Free the slave! Free the slave!

II. JESUS! Pitier of the poor-Free the slave ! Thou who didst to death endure-Free the slave! Gracious Lord! Thou captive's Friend! See him yoked to burdens, bend ! And by power that thou canst send. Free the slave! Free the slave!

Christian! by the ocean's tide, Free the slave ! Christian! by the river's side-Free the slave! Sires! on Carolina's plains-Sons! 'mid Georgia's waving canes-Daughters! In Missouri's fanes-Free the slave! Free the slave!

By our gallant flag that floats, Free the slave ! By our thundering cannon's notes, Free the slave! By our land from shore to shore, By the fame our fathers hore. By the God our souls adore, Free the slave! Free the slave!

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Soldier's Victim-Or the Influence of Wa on Domestic Morals and Happiness.

Our President, in his late excursion into New York, visited "the ancient Dutch village of Herkimer," and gathered from its minister the following illustration of the influence exerted by war and warriors on society.

"I spent the evening with Domine Murphy, a very warm hearted and philanthropic old gentleman, who has long been interested in the cause of peace, without having had any intercourse with any peace societies. I had spent an evening with him in the Union College; and he urged me to come to Herkimer, and give them an address on a week-day, if I could not spare a Sabbath. He formerly lived in Albany; and as he spoke the Dutch and German languages, as well as the English, and was fond of legendary lore, he had treasured up many reminiscences of the early Dutch settlers in Albany, and their manners. Among the many aged persons with whom he was acquainted, was an old Dutch lady, who lived to the age of one hundred and four years. This old lady was very garrulous, and remembered events of three quarters of a century past, as though they were of yesterday, among which was the folnames and dates."

"After the English had taken nossession came to Albany a regiment of English soldiers. The effect on the sober Dutch manners of the age was disastrous indeed. The inhabitants were unaccustomed to the flash and finery of the English officers, and it quite turned the heads of the young men, but particularly of the young women, both of whom had just begun to learn the English language. The public money was lavishly expended, as is always the case in war, and luxury began to make its appearance among all classes of the people. The young officersiwere dashing fellows, and really 'astonished the natives,' both male and female, by their gold and scarlet uniforms, and by their new oaths; not yet familiar to the Dutch ear. By degrees, they ingratiated themselves with the young men and women, and corrupted the morals of both. The young men learned to fight, swear, drink and swagger, and to belch out the infidel senti-

's they had learned from their new instructd the young women to flirt and coquette and dances, -I believe masquerades, too, -became frequent. They got up a temporary theatre, and enacted a licentious English play called the "Beaux's Stratagem," in which the young officers acted the part of females, dressed in the fashion, and highly painted, which gave many occasions of gibes and jokes when they met the young ladies of Albany.

"The old Dutch domine, Frelinghuysen,great uncle to the Hon. Theodore Frelinghuysen, late of Newark, N. J., and now President of the University of New York, an honor both to the church and the State,-this old domine, a man of superior education, who spoke Dutch. German and English equally well, took the alarm. He visited the families of his flock repeatedly, and entreated both old and young to be on their guard. He was beloved and respected by his flock. The old people heard heard him, but the young, already corrupted, Family quarrels enturned a a deaf ear. sued; and the old sided with the domine, while the young took the part of the officers. As last resort, the domine determined to preach a sermon in English on the corruption of the times, and particularly on the bad effects of the theatre, directed to the the young people, many of whom now understood the language, and particularly to the officers. He did preach the sermon, and it was printed. Domine Murphy has read it, and has promised to get me a copy of it, if possible. Domine Frelinghuysen in his sermon warned the old people of the effect that the intercourse of their families with the British officers would have on their morals .-He warned the young men of the dangers of contamination; but particularly he warned the young women against seduction and ruin. He edicted the direful consequences which would follow: but like Cassandra, he prophesied in vain, for the young of both sexes were dazzled with the "pomp and circumstance of gloous war," and seemed bent on their own deion. Then turning to the British officers.

whom visited his church as a fit place nark their victims, he addressed rly the following words: "And you, atlemen of the army, will find, at last, God damn me,' and God damn my will be the truest words that ever came

from your wretched mouths." "As might have been expected, so close, so powerful, and so faithful a sermon created a great sensation and much opposition. It was an exciting subject. So faithful a sermon had

scribes and Pharisees. Still, the old people was also signed by many irresponsible and vagrant sent state of things, as to the temperance cause in sided with the domine, but the young were ex- persons. asperated against him, and, aided by the influence of the army, they were finally triumphant. One morning, the domine, opening his door, found on the stoop, as the platform before the front door is called in the Middle States, a club, a shoe, a crust of bread, and a dollar. These emblems could not be mistaken. The club figured forth what he was to expect, if he con tinued his labors; the shoe told him that he was to walk off; the crust was for his provisions on his voyage; and the dollar to pay his passage. Hearing of a Dutch ship, in New York about to his native country. He repaired on board, and sailed in her. About the passage half over, suddenly, one night he was missing .-Whether he fell overboard by accident, or destroyed himself in a fit of despondency, was never known. The old Dutch people loved him tenderly. For near a century there were reports among the Albanians, that he had been picked up at sea, alive, and had requested to be set on shore on a desolate island, and had turned hermit; and some even expected his return.

"But let us return to Albany. The population became corrupt, as the domine predicted .-More than a dozen of the most ancient and respectable families were disgraced beside many of the common people. The fall of one female in particular, was truly sad and deplorable.-She was the grand-daughter of an ancient superannuated domine of great respectability and wealth, by the name of Lydius, at whose house Col. Schuyler, who commanded the regiment was billeted, as other officers were in other respeciable families, much to their discomfort and body had brought forward the proposition to license and disgust; for they sadly oppressed the people by seizing the wood and provisions brought to market, for the use of the troops. In vain. the wife of Col. Schuyler warned the young lady of her danger. She fell a victim to seduction. The poor old grandfather offered her seducer, Capt. Rogers, all his property, if he would marry his grand-daughter and remove the disgrace from his family; but he offered in vain,-perhaps the captain was already married. She was a proud and high spirited young lady, of great pretensions from her birth and fortune; and the disgrace bereft her of her reason. child was still-born. For thirty years, she constantly sat at the garret window at the house in which she was born, anxiously looking down the river for the return of her seducer, who had told her that he was going to Ireland, his native country, and would return shortly and marry her. When the south wind blew up the river, the poor lunatic was in an extacy of joy, ex

pecting every moment to see his vessel coming up with him to perform his promise. Then she would clap her hands in a rapture of delight, and tears of joy would flow from her eyes, alas! soon to be followed with tears of despair and unavailing remorse. The window where she sat for thirty long years, hoping against hope. was pointed out to my informant by the old dutch lady above mentioned. It stood at the corner of State and Pearl streets, and was pulled down about four years ago to make room for a more modern edifice. The false deceiver never came. Instead of going to Ireland, he got transferred to a regiment at Quebec. When the brother of the deluded frail one. Balthagar Lydius, found it out, he publicly vowed revenge on the deceiver of his sister, and followed him to Quebec. A friend of Rogers hastened to inform him of his danger, and arrived three days stated publicly, that, "he doubted not that the nolowing, which she remembered minutely, with before the avenger. Rogers immediately ap- license candidates would be elected in all the wards." plied for a furlough to go home to Ireland. The ause got wind, and brought sneers and rom the officers of the regiment he had joined. the province of New York, near the close of Rogers showed that he was a man of courage. what is called the "old French War," there by challenging all of them, and wounding three of them in duels, and thus wiped the disgrace from his name; for animal courage is essential to the character of a gentleman of the sworda quality which he shares with the bull dog and game cock, and is often inferior to either. If he have animal courage, he may practice every vice, and be a man of honor in the opinion of his companion in arms. But the brave soldier dared not to look the injured brother in the face, and Rogers embarked on the same day on which Lydius arrived and got off with a whole skin. Lydius said he had not the means of following him to Ireland, but that if he ever set foot on this continent again he would be the death of the gold-laced villain. He never came. Domine Murphy corroborates his account by showing a book entitled "Memoirs of an American Lady, by the author of Letters from the Mountains' (Mrs. Grant,") published in 1836 in burned, except thirty copies. The story is

there related suppressing the name. "I can now account for the low state of morals in Albany; I had observed it before; but did not know how to account for it. I have seen similar results in other parts of this country where armies have been stationed for any considerable length-of time. Infidelity, profanity, intemperance and Sabbath breaking have lingered around such places to the present day .- Advocate of

[From the Watchman of the Valley. The late City Election-no License-VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

The following views of the No License movemen are respectfully submitted to all reflecting temperance men; particularly to those who where candidates on the defeated ticket at the late Charter Election.

HISTORY OF THE MOVENENT. 1. Who originated this movement, I know not. It began in the great " No License petition," which, it is said, was started at the request of many people in the third ward, and which soon received above three thousand names of voters, or, about one half the city poll. This petition was amply scrutinized. and the names found as here stated. A resolution condemning tavern-bars, prior to this, was passed by the great December meeting at the college chapel. But Dr. Beecher, Dr. Drake, and others, advocated that resolution, on the ground that, it recommended no action, present or future, but only stated a prin-

When, some time after, the "No License" move was begun among the citizens by the three-thousand petition, it necessarily aroused opposition by counter petition and remonstrance. The friends of dram-selling presented a remonstrance against the great " no license" petition, signed by about eighteen hundred names. Besides this, they sent in to council a counter petition, said to bear twenty-eight hundred names, requesting said council to either suppress wholesaling and importation of liquors, or else, to throw open the retail business to all, Their language is :-- "And not to equal men equal rights deny." This petition was signed by many temperance men, who did not perceive that it asked the council to transcend its power by forbidding seldom been heard since Christ preached to the barrels of liquor to be carried through the city. It

About this time the Daily Republican of this city, cle in favor of "licensing as many tavens and it should miscarry by such opposition. But if we drinking shops as may see proper to apply! And would judge wisely, we must compare the presen other articles in the same strain, declaring that the license mope not been made. And who can fail to suppression of part of the public bars in the city see that it is better, indefinitely better, that the had only diminished the city's revenue, without di- friends and advocates of dram-selling should lito sail for Holland, he resolved to return minishing the amount of city tippling; and demanding that the retail of intoxicating liquors should The question is, simply, which is best; to have

Here then the issue was joined. An issue naturally growing out of the progress of the cause, and sentiment will allowthem to do. which no effort could long have put off: an issu made and forced upon the temperance men, by the riends of dram-selling, in opposing the three-thousand no-license petition, said to have been started by some citizens in the third ward.

In these circumstances what should the commit tee of vigilance have done? Most obviously, they ought to have done just what they did; accept the issue in Providence tendered, and trust the cause with God and the efforts of its friends.

Some question must have been made at the polls or none. We have seen how making no question has worked, the last two years! The dram-pasty were contending for unlimited licensing; and, if any 30 to 40 dram bars, temperance men must have done it. as a temperance measure! The Vigilance Committee could never have done this till they had laid aside both their principles and their manhood.

A license to retail intoxicating drinks, is a legal per nission, granted to one citizen, to prey upon, poison, and devour the substance of the others. And the temperance man who should originate, bring forth, and advocate the granting of forty such licenses in this city, would, sooner or later, receive the execration or pity which his wickedness or ineptitude would

"It is said that no such movement should have peen made, till a no-license majority was certain." Do Whigs or Democrats trust the principles which they deem right and important to mere talk. till they know the fact, impossible to be known, that a majority will sustain them at the polls? The man who should give the like advice to a political party would be smiled at, as to too weak too require an answer. The mass of people never think, (they never ought to think) you sincere in urging any truth, till you advise them to act upon it.

Besides, the temperance men, as I have shown had no power to put off the question. They were forced, THEN, to recommend 30 or 40 licenses, to oppose all licenses; or to give the ground to the unlimited licensers. Moreover, before the "no license movement was assailed by the "Western Episcopal Observer;" the probability that a large majority of our citizens were opposed to dram selling was such, that a leading advocate of dram-bars Thus I have shown the hound license" move-

There was, however, one obstacle to its successat this time, which, I am persuaded, few will blame the committee for not foreseeing-I mean clerical opposition. When this question is settled, as settled it must be, on the "no-license" basis in all the land : it will scarcely be believed that the first formal attack on the no-license movement, at its origin in Cincinnati, was, by a paper, edited by four protestant clergymen. This attack, haughty and contemptuous toof the "Temperance Journal;" and point blank oppoeditorials of the " Western Episcopal Observer.' Those, therefore, who have read that paper since the success of the dram-selling party at the polls, will not be surprised at its criumphant allusion to the lafact of no license thehet.

In addition to this, several officiating clergymen of the city, showed their opposition to the no-license movement, by refusing to preach in their pulpits on the general subject of temperance, on the last Sabbath in March, as requested by the great Wesley chapel meeting; and one, in the largest protestant congregation, gave, at the close of his discourse, what was understood to be a warning to his hearers against the attempt, then being made, to withdraw all legal license, and protection from dram-selling in this city!

The result of this clerical action, positive and negative, was, that enough honest and sound men viewed the movement with distrust, and stood aloof from it, to enable the friends of dram-selling to succeed by majorities, in one ward large-in others exceedingly small. *

2. "Knowest thou not this of old, since man was placed upon the earth, that the triumphing of the wicked is short, and the joy of the hypocrite but for a moment?"

The opposers of just principles, err in nothing more than in judging other men by themselves. Bad men seldom look beyond the gratification of the instant and the triumph of the hour. But the minds employed in the temperance reform, are neither too narrow to comprehend the bearings of a public movement, nor to weak to despise the popular whim of the hour. There are, it is true, a busy and buzzing swarm, which the sun of popular favor hatches out of every cause, which fold their wings and droop under every passing cloud. But the mass of men embarked in this reform, are those who are not wont to graduate their steps in the path of plain duty by the motions of other minds. Such men never were, they never can be defeated, any more your God. than the Sun can be defeated, which keeps shining till the clouds disperse.

To such, I beg leave to submit :- That the pre-

* One of the "no license" candidates failed of a re election by about 20 votes. The votes cast in his ward were 300 less than the usual poll. The absentees, of course were temperance men who suffered their business and indifference to detain them from voting, while the fast or toe far who defriends of strong drink attended. The Western Erre beyond what is right. COPAL OBSERVER" alone must have lost this righteou cause the support of twice twenty men. But for clerical opposition, the measure doubtless have succeeded

this city, is far better than ever before.

It is doubtless to be regretted that the "no li ssumed the same ground with this counter peti- cense" movement did not succeed triumphantly at tion. Feb. 15, that paper published a strong arti- the first trial: most of all it is to be deplored, that the leading sentiments of the article were endorsed state of things, not with that which we could wish by the acting editor. The piece was followed by but with that which must have been, had the "no cense it, than that the friends of temperance should temperance men license 30 to 40 bars, or that the anti-temperance men should license what public

> I am persuaded that every judicious man will, on reflection, greatly prefer the present state of things, to either of the three following, viz:

1. To having temperance men license 30 to 40 dram-bars as heretofore. 2. To having the "no license" ticket carried by feeble majority; or,

3. To having it carried by a large majority upor the mere principle of politics, which might lead to its repeal, in a fright, in another year or two. The majority which shall hereafter carry the "no license ticket," will be an everlasting majority.

Among the advantages of the present state of

things, I enumerate-1st. That now, temperance men occupy a right position, which they never did before. It was both melancholy and ludicrous to hear temperance men. in City Council, contending against the thirty-first license, after advocating thirty! when the only rational argument against one applied with equal force to all, viz: "It is wrong, ruinous, wicked." From this time every temperance pledge becomes a "no license" pledge : and each new signer a no license

2d. Another benefit is, that now; disgrace has a chance to accumulate upon the liquor business, which was before, shielded by the character of temperance men. They license now, not we.

Vice can only be kept respectable by the respectability of its connexions. And when once generally despised, any vile practice is easily put down. Thus the mere driking-house was ever abhorred and first destroyed, because that in it, the liquor raffic stood naked, without the sacred and hospitable character of "tavern" to cover it. So, take from the whole liquoring business the credit derived from the countenance and support of temperate men :- Let grog drinkers license grog sellers newspapers which advertise the trade will soon be looked upon as the organs of intemperance, and it will injure a man's custom to have one seen on his counter. The dram seller will soon be looked upon as he is, one whose occupation, like that of the devil, is, tempting men to sin, and he will shortly be regarded and shunned as the pensioned minister of

This separation is now fairly begun, and the time is approaching when it will be as much as any decent man's character is worth, to be found, directly or indirectly selling drams, or licensing the sale by oth-

Think not that the upholders of this cruel and avenues of their souls, as not to be reached by the rebukes of God.

Many were affected, almost to tears, when an advocate of dram-selling related in the court house, how his little girl came to him and implored the privilege of having her innocent name affixed to the pledge of a Juvenile Temperance Society. Ah! these men have wives and children; some of whom get to Sabbath school and to church, and their practices will soon make them to be abhorred at their ward the Vigilance Committee; unjust to the editor own table and fireside. When once the trade of these poisoners is disrobed of its concealments sed to the Total Abstinence principle, ran through two and legal coverings, and shown to be, what it is, the the feeder of the jail, the lazar house, the hospital, the grave, and the gulph of perdition, it will soon sink to a legal level with gambling, swindling, theft, and homicide.

what is lost."—" We ought to have held on where we were, till the city was prepared, etc. etc."

That is, in plain English, let temperance men con tinueto license as many bars as public sentiment demands, until they shall have persuaded the public that it is wrong to license or sell! And why not continue to drink also, till we have persuaded the public that it it is sinful to drink! The difficulty with this plan is, that these 30 to

40 licenses, granted by temperance men, would more than neutralize the effect of their anti-license arguments. Regain what we have lost! Has Cincinnati, then, been heretofore a "no-license" city? No. nstead of the "no license" cause having "lost" it has gained just so many votes as were cast for its ticket, which are just so many more than have ever been cast on such a ticket before in this city.

Nor has the general cause of temperance "lost' by this move. More than one hundred unlicensed shops were selling last December, besides those licensed. And though the labors of the committee thinned their number somewhat by fining; these exertions could not have lasted through the year, and these 30 to 40 seed-bars, planted by temperance hands and nursed and defended by their care, must have yielded a crop of at least, a hundred more unlicensed shops by another December. It may safely be assumed, that, while temperance men honor the traffic by granting 30 licenses, three times the num-

ber will sell without license. The defeated candidates in the late election have reason for profound self-gratulation that this no license movement has been made.

Nothing short of history will convince me that the council elect can be prevailed upon to deluge this city with dram shops, in the face of the world's movement on this subject. And their seat between a reforming public on one

side and inveterate drinkers and sellers of liquors on the other, is any thing but enviable. Had you been elected on the principle of grant-ing licenses to offened God, you must have main-tained a constant war with yourselves, with reason,

with your oath as citizens, with your Bible and

fast or too far who does not outrun the truth, or go

You must have gone to your pillows, many a might, after issuing these horrid licenses, conscious of having let loose among your unoffending mothers, ht, after issuing these horrid licenses, conscious brothers and children, plagues worse than those which tormented Egypt. As it is, you escape the harrowing responsibility, yet you "shall by no means lose your reward." And you may yet live to prove, that even in this world, no man goes too

J. BLANCHARD.

PETERS' PILLS.

GREAT ARRIVAL!—18 bushels, or 75,000 Boxes of Peters' Pills.—The subscriber has made orrangements with Dr. Peters, or New York, nents with Dr. Peters, of New York, to be sup-

e supplied at New York prices.

Of all the Pills we have any knowledge of these are he most valuable. In no instance have they failed to accomplish every thing they promised, and thousands who have been for years lingering with some obstinate or chronic disease, now add their testimony in behalf of his valuable medicine.

Their properties as an anti-billious and aperient med icince are unrivalled; all who use them, recommend them; their virtues surpass all eulogy and must be used to be appreciated. The weak and delicate will be strengthened by their use, not by bracing, but by removunrivalled; all who use them, recommend ing the cause of weakness, the gross and corrupt humor of the body. They require no change in diet or care of any kind. Plain directions accompany each Box, sethat every one is his own competent physician.

Dr. Peters has spent much with different vegetable medicines, for the diseases the liver, and now offers his Vegetable Pills as the best most convenient, and cheapest medicine that can be prepared for general use.

One great quality of his Vegetable Pills is, that they have the alternative principle combined with their catl rtic, or operative qualities, so that they not only cleans the stomach and bowels by purging, but they regulate the liver, change the morbid secretion strengthen the figestive organs, purify the blood, invigorate the circula

on, and gives tone and energy to the nervous system They are mild and pleasant in their operation, and onvey almost immediate conviction of their utility from their first dose. They can be taken by any person of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous, and the licate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

The vegetable Pills are a sure remedy for jaundice sick and nervous headaches, dyspepsia, costiveness sickness of the stomach, heart burn all bilious complaint fevers of all kinds, and if taken at the commencement will invariably check their progress, and save the patien from a protracted and dangerous sickness. They are invaluable in nervous and hypochondrical affections, loss of appetite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject. They operate as a mild and speedy purge, and are a safe and certain remedy for worms in chil

Peters' Celebrated New York Vegetable Pills, are for sale by W. H. Harrison, and Harrison and Glas coe, Cincinnati, and throughout the United States, Canadas. Mexico and West Indies.

COUGH LOZENGES

Sherman's Cough Lozenges. Are the safest, most sure and effectual remedy fo Coughs, Colds, Consumptions, Whooping Cough, Asthma, Tightness of the Lungs or Chest, &c. &c .-The proprietor has never known an instance where they did not give perfect satisfaction. Several thousand box es have been sold within the last three months, restoring to health persons in almost every stage of consump n, and those laboring under the most distressing cold and coughs. They do not check and dry up the cough, but rendsr it easy, promote expectoration, allay the tick-ling or irritation, and remove the proximate or exciting cause. They are made from a combination of the most valuable expectorant, or cough medicines, and are unoubtedly superior to every thing in use for those comlaints. Hundreds upon hundreds of certificates een offered of their wonderful virtues, from those who have been saved from an utimely grave, and restored to erfect health, by using them.

The Rev. James Kant had suffered with a distressing ough, pain in his right side, night sweats, and all the usual symptoms of the consumption. He tried many popular remidies, but all in vain. He consulted some our most distinguished physicians, and they told him he had the consumption, and must prepare to die, as he could not be cured. A friend advis Sherman's Cough Lozenges, as they had cured several that had been given up. He did so, and to the unspeakable joy of all his friends, he immediately began to grow better, and before he had taken four boxes, was entirely cured; and he is now again, through the divine blessing,

ermitted to minister to his loving flock. James Grant, No, 4 Ann street, cured of a most disessing cough in one day by a few doses of Sherman's

weeks by these celebrated Lozenges.

The Rev. Dr. Eastmond has used them in his family as has also several members of his church and he says no

cough medicine ever was half so efficatious. Dr. Allen, a distinguished physician of this city save he has used Sherman's Lozenges in his pratice, in a great many cases, and they always proved effectual .-He has always been able to cure the most distressing

cases of recent standing in one or two days. We used Sherman's Cough Lozenges in our families and they never failed to cure the worst cases in a few days. We recommend them to all who are afflicted with coughs, colds, whooping coughs, asthma, tightness of the chest, consumption, &c, &c., as the best remedy

they possibly can use. Rev. James O. Kent, New Haven, James Hunt, 675 Greenwich st. Benjamin Cromble, 645, Broadway.

References also, to S. B. Andrews, Judge J. L. Spen er Benjamin Cromble, Dr. Coleman, G.G. Deshon and the many thousands who have been cured by them Prepared by A. SHERMAN, M. D. 100 Nassau st. New York.

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Are the greatest discovery ever made, for dispelling the various kinds of worms, that so frequently and dis ressing annoy, both children and adults. They are an nfallible remedy, and so pleasant to the taste that chilfren will take them as ready as a common pepermint Lozenge. Many diseases arise from worms, without it being suspected. Sometimes a very troublesome cough, pains in the joints or limbs, bleeding at the nose, &c. re occasioned by worms, and will be cured by using this celebrated medicine.

Capt. Coffin of Nantucket, consulted Dr. Sherman account of his son, eight years old. He had been n a decline for several months, and attended by four Physicians who could give him no relief. His symptons were leanness, pallid hue, very offensive breath, disturbed sleep, broken off by fright and screaming, headache distressing cough, itching of the nose through the day and of the anus towards night, with slimy discharge from the bowels. The Doctor pronounced the case of one of worms, and recommended his Worm Lozenges. After the first dose the child ran to his parents, frighte ed at the quantity of worms that came from him—he began to mend at once, and before he had used one box he was entirely cured.

The Rev. Jabez Townsend's little girl, nine years old was given up as incurable, hy two physicians. fast wasting away, and was so miserable, that the death was alone looked to for relief. Three doses of She man's Worm Lozenges entirely cured her.

Dr. Hunter, another celebrated physician, uses no other vorm medicine in his practice. Dr. Castle, 297 Broadway, has used Sherman's Lo

enges in his practice, for more than two years, and new knew them to fail. Hon, B. B. Beardsley, Col, L. Clark, Joseph Haines Esq. Professor Bingham, and the thousands who have used these lozenges, can fully attest to their great and

vonderful virtues. The Hon. B. B. Beardsly thinks they have saved the life of one of his children. It had been a long time in a decline and was attended by the best physicians with-

out any relief. His family doctor recommended Sher-man's Worm Lozenges as the only hope; he did so and hrough the blessing of God his child is now well-an other living evidence of their wonderful virtues. Mr. B. says no family should be without them. More than 2,000 certificates might be added of their

ruly wonderful properties.

Prepared by A. Sherman, M. D. 106 Nassau st. New York. A supply of these valuable Worm Lozenges, just received by W. H. Harrison & co., only agent for Cincin

C' Price only 25 cts. per box.

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MITCHELL. MOORE, & Co. Furniture and Chair manufacturers, Citizen's Cabinet Warerooms, No. 2 Second-street, between Main and Sycamore-streets, Cincinnati. Grateful for the liberal patronage which they have received since their association as a firm, inform their friends and the public generally, that they continue to manufacture and keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of articles in their line of business. It being the desire of Mitchell, Moore & Co. to sustain their reputation, they have therefore determined to employ none but experienced workmen, and use good materials in their manufactory.

They respectfully invite their fellow-citizens who may want to purchase articles in their line of business, to cal MITCHELL, MOORE & Co.

nov 271f Ohio Mechanic's Institute.—This is to certify that Messrs. Mitchell & Moor exhibited at the Third Annu-Fair of the Ohio Mechanic's Institute, several specimen's of Furuiture, viz. a workstand, table, and a birds-eye maple bedstead, which are adjudged to be the best

Given under our hand this 27th day of June, 1840.

L. T. WELLS, Sec'y.

ork exhibited.

FARMS AND COUNTRY SEATS FOR SALE. A pleasant Country Seat with 9 acres of rich land situated upon a McAdamized road, 3 miles from town, The improvements consists of a new house with six good rooms, a cellar and portico; also a frame stable and cistern. This is a delightful retreat for a family during the Summer months.

A fertile Farm of 80 acres, situated 5 miles from town, with 65 acres in tillage, a frame house with four rooms and a cellar; also a log house, a frame barn, a tenant's cabin, a small orchard and a garden. The land is good, well located for cultivation, watering with springs, and fenced with posts and rails.

A fertile farm of 100 acres, located 6 miles from town, and close to a Mc Adamized road. It has 90 acres in tillage, a good orchard of 8 acres of apple trees, a frame house with 5 rooms, a cellar and a porch, a large frame barn, a store room, a well, and several springs. The land is rich and level.

A Country Seat with 26 or 60 acres of land, situated on the Lawrenceburg road, and the Ohio, 7 miles from town, with about one half in cultivation, an excellent new frame house built in cottage style having 4 rooms, a hall, a porch and a cellar; also a wood house, a log house, a cistern and a few fruit trees. The house stands upon a mound, and has a fine view of the river and the surrounding country.

A Country seat with 17 acres of superior land, located upon a turnpike road, 7 miles from town, with 7 acres in culture, the rest a delightful grove planted with blue grass. The improvements comprise a new frame house with 7 rooms and a hall; also a frame stable for 10 horses, a poultry yard, 2 wells, an orchard of 250 choice fruit trees, and a large garden tastefully laid out, and planted with 100 1sabella and Catawba vines,

A good farm of 100 acres, situated 7 miles from town, in a healthy region, having 60 acres in brick house with 9 rooms, a cellar and a porch; also 2 frame barns, a milk house, a stable, a wood house, a well and many springs; likewise 2 orchards, a garden and a yard well paled. The land is chiefly in grass, good quality and well located for tillage

A farm of 160 acres, situated 9 miles from town, upon turnpike road, with 60 acres in culture, a few fruit trees, 2 good wells, a spring and a log house. The land is good and fovorably located for tillage,

A farm of 55 acres, situated upon a road 8 miles from town, with 40 acres in tillage; a house with six rooms, a large orchard of excellent fruit trees, a well and many springs. The land is good, well cultivated and all fen

A Farm of 135 or 90 acres, located 10 miles from town, having 70 acres in culture, 40 fruit trees, a good stone house having 10 rooms, a cellar and 2 porches; likewise a brick house with 5 rooms and a cellar; also a milk house, a frame barn and a smoke house. The land is fair quality, well watered and calculated for a Dairy

A desirable Farm of 200 acres, situated 9 miles from the Court House, with 75 acres in culture, a new house bough Lozenges.

having 4 rooms, a cellar, and a porch; a good peach and two apple orchards, containing from 200 to 300 choice trees; likewise a garden with onince raspberry and current trees. The land consists of rich tom and good upland.

A fertile farm of 108 acres, situated upon a Turnpike road, 14 miles from town, having 90 acres in cultivat an excellent frame house with 8 rooms, a cellar kitchen and two porches; a tenant's house, and extensive frame barn, a stable for 8 horses, and a large corn loft; also tool, moke, wagon, gear, wash, carrriage and cider houses,two wells, several cisterns and many springs; also a superior orchard of choice trees, a culinary garden with many fruit trees and grape vines. The land is very rich, level, and well fenced with posts and rails, with gates for the fields. The buildings are new, well painted, laid out ith a good taste and calculated for a gentleman of for-

A farm of three hundred acres, situated 29 miles from own, upon a good road and a canal, having 100 acres in cultivation, two apple orchards of 8 acres grafted fruit trees, a large brick house with thirteen rooms, an extensive dining room and a cellar; also two commodious stables with lofts for hay, a well, and numerous springs. The land is first and second bottom and hill. The house is now used for a tavern. There is a lock upon the pre-mises with 10 feet fall.

A good Farm of 160 acres of level land, situated upon a road, 34 miles from town, having 90 acres in tillage, a frame cottage with 6 rooms, a hall and a cellar; also an excellent frame barn with stables, a log house, a garden well fenced, and well stocked with choice vines and quince trees; likewise two orchards of choice apple, pear, cherry and peach trees, a well and several springs. The and is favorably located for tillage, the neighborhood good and salubrious.

A fertile Farm of 200 acres, located 45 miles from lown, having 100 acres in tillage; a good frame house with 6 rooms, a cellar, and two porches; also a new frame pork-house, a frame house, a stable and an orchard of bearing apple trees. The land is rich, and consists of bottom and upland. It it considered one of the best farms in the country.

A Farm of 300 acres of good land, situated upon the Ohio 75 miles from town, with 200 acres in cultivation, a young orchard of grafted apple trees, a good hewed log house, and an excellent spring. There are 200 acres of bottom and 100 of upland. It has the reputation of beng an excellent farm.

A desirable Stock Farm of 508 acres, situated in Illinois, 20 miles from the Mississippi and 4 from a country town. The land consists of one half prairie, and ne half wood, with 150 acres in cultivation, 2 log hours es, 2 log barns, a good well, a reservoir of pure water for cattle, and an excellent orchard of 4 to 6 acres of apple, plumand peach trees. It has a large range of unfeaced prairie for summer pasturage, and a thick grove near the nouse for winter shelter.

Farmers and Citizens who wish to dispose of their estates can, by application to me, have the advantage an extensive advertisement of their property in English and German, both in Europe and the United States, without cost to them, unless cales be effected:

Very many other farms and Country Seats for sale: alo several tracts without buildings, near and far from the City. Eligible Houses in various parts of the city for sale. Citizens and emigrants are invited to call for full information, which will be given gratis, if by letter,

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